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REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

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A VISIT TO RADIO FREE GRENADA

by Howard Huddleston, Houston TX

This past June 30th I was fortunate enough to be able to visit, although briefly, the studios of Radio Free Grenada. After visiting St. George's I took a cab up into the low mountains surrounding the capital of this little paradise. The brief, circumferential route left me about 3 miles south of the actual city, a few hundred yards from the beach. The Studio, a light-colored stucco building, appears very much out-of-place as it sits surrounded only by scrib vegetation. The closest real neighbors are the facilities of Grenada's "medical school". Surrounding the two-story building is a 20-foot tall fence topped with barbed wire. As the cab stopped a young man in civilian clothes confronted us from inside the gate with a large, green automatic weapon. Any doubts engendered by this were reinforced when I realized that he was totally perplexed by the purpose of my visit. The guard departed, hiking up the driveway. Somehow I felt put off by this abundant display of friendship. One might imagine that part of RFG's caution stems from the fact that the present government was installed in a coup that began with the capture of the radio station.

Finally I was admitted to the interior of the building. Unfortunately, the station manager and everyone else of importance were absent at the time. Of interest to shortwave listeners it should be noted that the time of my visit coincided exactly with the time of RFG's shortwave transmission to North America. The station is very much in the hands of youth at that time. Iwas greeted by a young man who promised to find me someone who could show me something. He departed up the stairs, allowing me lots of time to survey their pegboard-and-sawdust-strewn foyer, which was dominated by a revolutionary painted poster at the end of the room. I still was not sure that they did not think that I was there to take over the station. Nevertheless, the young man eventually showed up with a similarly young "engineer" who took me on a brief tour. It was apparent to me that they received very few visitors. Their guest book in the foyer stretched back for some period of time on the front page alone and most of the names were repeated. I had already located the newsroom, complete with clattering teletype, off of the front porch. I was not invited in there, but rather viewed first "Studio Two" amidst a splendor of dust and dirty pegboard. This is where the recording of local music groups is done. There was a booth in the room, but little or no equipment. In Studio One were a large console, two middle-aged Revox decks, and two Sony turntables along witha pile of records and a log book. There was also Harold Pysdee spinning Rita Marley discs. "Harry", at least, seemed happy to see me but he was working. Incidentally, I believe to have found in that room the source of RFG's often boxy sound which often renders intelligibility poor despite a good signal. Their studio monitor was a cheap, single-cone speaker nailed into a plywood cube and hung over Harry's head. It sounded just like Radio Free Grenada, but it didn't sound at all like Harry. Radio Shack has nothing at all on the guy that made that speaker, and the e are several more just like it in the building. Obviously, the people at RFG cannot even hear their own station properly. Perhaps they even like it that way.

Next we ascended to the station manager's office on the second floor, which is similarly barren. My guides told me that they get a lot of mail. I asked them when they were going to start answering it. They replied that the new QSL cards were being made up. I remember reading in a DX publication about a year ago where someone was given the same answer, but then, people are pretty laid-back in Grenada, adding both to its charm and confusion. The previous station manager, a lady, had been moved upwards in the organization. The new manager is named Lou Smith. As for the future of their shortwave transmissions, I was assured that they would continue, although it was admitted that changes had been and would be made. Whether that meant elimination of the home relay was unclear, but from what I can tell, RFG is quite a distance away from being able to mount an external service. At least, I hope so. I was told that the obituaries program is still on Sunday, but I didn't find out what time and have since been unable to hear it. The main Cuban influence at the station seems still to be at

the transmitter, which is located a sesquimile away. Their mediumwave power will soon be raised considerably, and I was told that shortwave might follow. Everything at RFG seems to be up in the air. They apparently plan to maintain their present level of BBC useage for a while, and the World Service news blasted out of a plywood box speaker upstairs as I left.

To the more-than-casual observer who cares to ask, most people in Grenada are unhappy with the new government, particularly in regard to its limitation of freedom of speech. This explains the fact that most people there will tell you that the revolution has been good for everyone without seeming particularly happy or certain about it. It is not acceptable to criticise this regime, and the lovely new green prison surmounting the mountain that overlooks St. George's seems all-too-appropriately positioned. The cab driver told me that the people would be happy to have Sir Eric back.

So, for the present time, Grenada and its radio station remain unknown quantities. Here is a lovely little nation, serene with its friendly people and spices, on the verge of losing much of its lucrative tourist business in order to embrace Fidel Castro's disasters. The last thing these people would seem to need would be a huge airport, as planned, and a revolutionary front. As one of the young men at the radio station told me, "we have a great uphill task before us." Exactly what this task is, I suppose, remains to be seen.

Since writing the above, I have heard the obituary program on a Saturday at 2230. Recent references to a move by the radio station or a change of address were unknown to me when I made my visit. The photo is of the present site, which may be new for all I know. Writing to the transmitter site may or may not bring results, since the antenna is a sesquimile from the studios.

WHY DO THE READERS OF R.I.B. WRITE SOME OF THE THINGS THEY DO?

by Lamont M. Jensen

Reader John Dommisse, in the Aug 1981 issue of RIB, reiterated Ye Editor's admission that RIB is subjective, not objective, then added some pertinent comments: "We should ask ourselves what our motivations are for the various viewpoints we put forth." "How does ... self-interest influence our perception and judgement of shortwave reporting?" (Or, might I add, of any other subject?) "We do not see things as they are but as we are." To these, may I add: We base our understanding and judgement of things upon what we know -- or think we know.

With the above maxims in mind, let us further develop our thesis and, before mentioning the readers, let us inquire why Ye Editor has demonstrated certain attitudes. Some of gh's comments about religion and sports have been very positive and antagonistic; almost violent. Of course, politics, religion and philosophy have been subjects of controversy from time immemorial. The first two are controversial partly because they involve the human experience; something which varies from one person to another and upon which there is seldom complete agreement. The third, and, to some extent, the second, are controversial because their understanding depends upon what we know and what our experience has been. No doubt Ye Editor's attitude toward religion has been caused by the fact that the religions he knows have been less than satisfactory to him. (To put it mildly.) (See further mention of this subject in a later paragraph.)

As to comments about sports: this subject is so intensely popular with large numbers of people that any statement made about it by anyone, on either side of the argument, is bound to generate more heat than light, in reply. However, let's try to look at it from a more-or-less detached point of view. There are two general types of sports: "personal involvement" and "spectator". Those who take part in the first will usually gain some physical benefit from it, if they use moderation. This qualification (of moderation) may eliminate "pro" athletics and Olympic and other intensely competitive fields, depending on the circumstances. Those who personally engage in a sport generally have as one of their goals the improvement of their physical conditioning and skills. This is especially important for people whose major daily effort is in mental or sedentary activities, such as office workers, students, etc. Since both the body and the mind are parts of the same "whole person" it is vital for optimum functioning of either that both be developed and maintained.

Now, a look at "spectator sports" -- the kind we indulge in while listening/watching on radio, TV, movies, or while sitting in a stadium or auditorium. Here, the personal development, either physical or mental, is virtually nil, and the incentive for engaging in this pastime is analogous to the reason for indulging in "escapist literature" or other similarly motivated activities: as a diversion from the monotony of routine. The old adage has it that "a change is as good as a rest" and therefore any activity which involves the "whole man", physical, mental and emotional, in something far removed from the "daily drag" and which is interesting or stimulating to the individual, would come within this general category. If we slightly expand it, this class of pastimes would also include participatory activities such as hobbies and games: chess, coin and stamp collecting, puzzle solving, reading and/or writing for pleasure, etc., ad infinitum. Yes, even DXing and/or SW listening is, in a sense, a "participatory sport" or pastime. It is also, in a way "escapism" such as is "spectator sport" because neither DXing nor SW listening contribute an iota

toward the advancement of the human race or the implementation of its continuing progress. If we consider "fundamental importance" as our criterion, both the "DX hound", the "QSL collector" and the "utility station specialist" are indulging in the "nonsense, nonsense, nonsense" with which gh castigated ice hockey and similar sports. It's all a matter of your point of view.

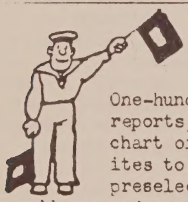
Now, let's turn our inquiry to the type of things some of the readers of RIB present to our roving eye. Kevin C. Malin writes in the Aug 81 RIB, "Let's turn the SW bands over to private citizens, businesses and non-profit organizations, and terminate broadcasting by government on SW frequencies entirely." He also advocates changing the laws "which prohibit non-governmental parties from this activity" of SW broadcasting. These comments, of course, could arise from one of only two possible bases: 1. A desire to arouse controversy, or 2. A lack of knowledge. If one were to "terminate broadcasting by government on SW frequencies" in the USA only, that would stop the VOA and AFRTS but would still leave several stations operated by privately-sponsored organizations. If there are laws "which prohibit non-governmental parties from this activity" how did KGEI, WINB and WYFR get on the air? And what made the owners of WRNO think they had any hope of getting a license for a commercial SW station?

It is not restrictive laws which keep other commercial and/or privately-owned stations off the SW bands; it is lack of a wide audience compared to TV or AM and/or FM radio. (Not to mention the growing audiences attracted by cable TV.) Also, too few members of the potential audience in the U.S. are "program listeners" - - they are "dial twiddlers" who are only waiting for the strong signals to go off the air so they can hear a 10-watt station in Timbuktu or Lower Slobbovia. (What's that? A new country?! I've got to log it! Do they QSL? Where are my headphones?)

Of course, eliminating the VOA and AFRTS would not rid the SW bands of government-sponsored stations because nearly every other SWBC station in the world is operated by a government. The exceptions, of course, are the stations which are sponsored by religious groups. According to my knowledge, only one of these stations is sponsored by a "main line" religious organization: Radio Vatican. All of the others are financed and/or operated by one of the "protestant, christian, evangelistic" organizations. Their methods and their teachings generally follow a single traditional style which may be more or less far-removed from the teachings of other religious groups, even within the boundaries of those called Christian, not to mention the many other religions of the Orient, the Far and Near East, etc. In other words, the "religion" which we hear on the SW bands is not really representative of the majority of religion in the world.

The many readers of RIB who advocate an increase in the popularity of SW listening would surely agree that additional nearby powerful stations with interesting programs would greatly increase the probability of encouraging new listeners to try shortwave. And yet, when a station dares to orient one of its antennas to improve coverage of the country, we get comments such as those by William Dang in the Aug 81 RIB. He "dreads the thought of being pounded by 50 db over S9 signals" from an antenna pointed in his general direction. "We should ask ourselves what our motivations are for the various viewpoints we put forth".

Well, Editor Glenn, in spite of my above comments, here is my $15. for another years' subscription to RIB. Why do I do the things I do?



SHORTWAVE HOBBY EQUIPMENT REVIEW 1981

by Larry Brookwell, SDDXC

One-hundred-seventy-nine pages of shortwave hobby equipment descriptions, user's reports, critical evaluations, modifications and operating tips plus a comparative chart of 37 contemporary receivers. In non-technical language examines old favorites to present-day gear (includes NRD-515, RF-9000, CRF-1 and FRG-7700). Receivers, preselectors, audio filters, active antennas, decoders and RTTY monitors, space-age add-ons and professional gear examined, in most cases,"on the air". A must for the hobbyist contemplating purchase or as an up-to-the-minute reference. Will be up-dated each January with a supplement covering equipment and technologies supplimental to published data plus a new feature, "Projects on the Front Burner". $4.95 bookrate USA, $5.25 1st class USA/Canada/Mexico. $7.75 airmail overseas. Supplement $2.00 plus postage.A non-profit venture. Print 5 International DXers Club of San Diego,1826 Cypress St.San Diego, CA 92154 (Membership $9 yr)

(continued from page 5)

It is proposed that this strategy of international broadcasting be called opinion reserve. At first glance, it may seem far-fetched. But it is more plausible and concrete than any of the vague processes implied by the existing traditional approaches to international radio. This hypothetical alternative programming approach, with opinion reserve option, could provide a genuinely cost-effective purpose for many international broadcast stations.

AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMMING PROTOTYPE

by Kim Andrew Elliott

The traditional programming approach of international broadcasting consists mainly of formal script reading or interviews dealing with political or politico-economic topics. Certainly, there is some need for this. But the demand for such programming may be finite and satisfied, to a large extent, by one or two major stations. (In the universe of English-language international broadcasting, these stations would be the BBC and Voice of America.) Traditional programming from other sources may not retain audience attention unless the content is of extreme importance or interest to the listeners. Usually, it is not.

International stations cannot assume that their potential audiences are interested in what they have to say about their respective countries. They must build this interest through programming that is a combination of good radio and a good international experience. Good radio uses the various techniques for which the medium is uniquely suited: movement, brevity, variety, personality; intimacy, music, etc. A good international experience is the use of good radio to celebrate the cultural and other contrasts between the sending and receiving countries. This would be a surrogate form of world travel, bringing the sensations of the station's country directly and personally to the listener.

International stations might consider broadcasting, at least once a week, an alternative program that builds audience interest with the aforementioned combination of good radio and a good international experience. A reasonably-parsimonious prototype of such a program would include the following:

1) Direct descriptions. Portable recording equipment is now available to allow an announcer to go virtually anywhere and to describe directly a scene or event. Such a technique would provide a feeling of being there. These could be special places and extraordinary events or, even better, typical scenes and activities of everyday life in the station's country. This would, of course, require an announcer skilled at impromptu description.

2) Personal accounts. Station personnel, or other citizens of the station's country, can provide a personal account of what life in that nation is like for the average person. This could be presented in a "spoken letter" mode, not unlike Alistair Cooke's LETTER FROM AMERICA. Letters from citizens would be translated (if necessary) and read by a staff announcer who is good at doing this sort of thing. Some of the better, more interesting letter writers could be asked to contribute on a regular basis.

3) Personality. The alternative program would be tied together by a central personality. This does not mean a "happy talk" personality who reads birthday lists and the like, but rather a person of intellect as well as appeal. S/he would become an important goodwill ambassador for the station and its sponsoring nation. Purposeful communication is generally aided by familiarity and attraction, both of which are better developed through a known individual than by an anonymous group of announcers. This personality must possess the characteristics of a good speaker specified by communication scholar Robert T. Oliver:

1. He communicates his interest in his topic
2. He communicates his interest in his listeners
3. He communicates his interest in communicating

4) Local music. There is considerable evidence that many international radio listeners enjoy hearing music characteristic of the stations' respective countries. Local music is good radio and a good international experience, and it sends powerful cultural messages. But music should not be mixed randomly with major talk features. Music and talk require different levels of cognitive involvement, and it is disadvantageous to force the listener to shift constantly from one to the other. Talk features (e.g., direct descriptions and personal accounts) should be presented in the early part of the broadcast. Then later, as fatigue sets in, local music would allow a meaningful respite. Those listeners not interested in music can tune out, having already heard the talk features.

The bottom line. How can such an alternative program, which is not laden with informational and persuasive content, assist the sponsoring nation and its taxpayers? By gathering a relatively large audience, it could have immediate benefits in trade and tourism. But more importantly, this type of broadcast builds, in small but consistent doses, knowledge, interest, attraction, and credibility towards the international station and its country. If, one day, the country should find itself in any sort of duress, the station can make a special appeal to its accumulated loyal listeners. The audience would become a lobbying force, contacting government officials, local media, personal acquaintances, and taking other relevant action.

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THE CHINESE-CHINESE "PSYWAR"

by Irving E. Fang

(originally published in Gazette, Vol. XXV No. 1, 1979; edited for RIB by Robert Horvitz)

With each passing year it appears less likely that the conflict over Taiwan will be settled by naked invasion from China, both for global geopolitical reasons and because Taiwan might be a tough nut to crack. As for an invasion in the other direction, "unleashing Chiang" is no more than a bad joke of fading memory... Resolution of the unresolved situation may eventually come from means other than invasion, and to influence that outcome a war of words has been waged not only worldwide but also directly between the antagonists for a generation. It continues today, around the clock, in fair weather and foul, a propaganda war that may be described by such adjectives as harsh, implacable, tiresome, repetitive, tedious, expensive, and sometimes ingenious...

Parallels exist all along the line. From the mainland come broadcasts by the Central People's Broadcasting Station's Third Department and the People's Liberation Army Fukien Front Broadcasting Station, using a total of 48 frequencies, 23 hours daily, from 4 a.m. to 3 a.m., in three dialects, Mandarin, Fukienese (Taiwanese) and Hakka. The Central People's Broadcasting Station, which is a government bureau headquartered in Peking, has six programming sections. The First and Second are for domestic consumption, the Third is for Taiwan, the Fourth Department is for its own minorities, such as Tibetans, and the Fifth Department for overseas listeners through Radio Peking. A sixth department (which has not been labelled the Sixth Department) beams to the Soviet Union. While the Central People's Broadcasting Station relies heavily on shortwave broadcasts, the People's Liberation Army Fukien Front stations, located close to the Nationalist-held offshore islands of Kinmen and Matsu, beam medium wave frequency programs to soldiers and civilians on these and the small offshore islands, although the programs can be picked up in Taiwan, too. In April, 1976, control of the Central People's Broadcasting Station was transferred from the government to the Communist Party Central. It now paralleled the enemy broadcasting structure on Taiwan.

The Central Broadcasting System, headquartered in Taipei, is under control of the party, the Kuo Min Tang, not the government, although as in Peking the distinctions are not always clear. The CBS broadcasts to the mainland 24 hours a day from medium and shortwave transmitters near Taipei in the northern part of the island, Taichung in the center, and from transmitters in southern Taiwan. The same programs are translated into eight dialects: Mandarin, Shanghaiese, Cantonese, Hakka, Fukienese, Tibetan, Mongolian and Sinkiangese (Uighur). There has been little change in this pattern since 1954...

There are parallels in programming as well as in structure and administration. From Peking come music, news, reports of national progress, personal letters to relatives and friends and attacks on the political leadership across the water. From Taiwan come music, news, reports of national progress, personal letters to relatives and friends, and attacks on the political leadership across the water... Broadly speaking, the Kuo Min Tang propaganda says, "Look how much better life today is under us than under the Communists today". The Communist propaganda says, in effect, "Look how much better life today is under us than it used to be here under the Kuo Min Tang". The Kuo Min Tang can indeed marshall evidence to show that life in Taiwan is better today than life in mainland China, and the Communists can indeed marshall evidence to show that life in China is better today than it used to be, and neither side really wastes much breath disputing the other's claim. Broadcasts from Taiwan do not trumpet how wonderful life was in the Thirties and Forties under Chiang Kai Shek, and broadcasts from Peking do not boast that workers in China today enjoy the good life more than do their cousins on Taiwan. The reasons for these omissions are obvious.

Some differences also appear in the music. The Communists lean to marches and folk songs with rewritten lyrics. The Nationalists (this admittedly old-fashioned term will be broadly used to identify the government headquartered in Taiwan, its military forces and its ruling party) prefer Chinese classical music and popular songs. The Communists entice with a 15-minute program about literature and art. The Nationalists offer the 10-minute NIGHT CHAT OF A THREE-FAMILY VILLAGE, featuring three comics making sarcastic jokes about events on the mainland, based on reports received in Taiwan. Another Taiwan-based program, FIRE SPREADING, offers no jokes but an open call to rebellion... Another kind of program beamed by the Nationalists is point-to-point communication to agents on the mainland, numerically coded messages reminiscent of broadcasts out of Britain to occupied Europe, familiar to World War 2 movie buffs, e.g., "This is a message of number 48: 0-5-4-3-7-6-4..."

Both sides encourage defectors. The Nationalists, somewhat more enterprising, broadcast a shopping list, offering to pay taels of gold for defectors who bring out military equipment, plus additional taels if the defector is a person of high position. One tael (1.20337 troy ounces of 99% pure gold) is given for a rifle or revolver. The top sum, 100,000 taels of gold, would be paid for a light cruiser. At this writing, the prize has not been claimed. However, several Communist pilots have defected and duly collected their tax free taels...

From transmitters in Fukien Province, the People's Liberation Army Fukien Front Broadcasting Station reaches easily across narrow strips of water to the draftees from Taiwan in their rock fortresses on Minmen, Matsu and the handful of smaller offshore islands, and to the local farmers and fishermen who, following bullocks or trailing nets as their ancestors have done for centuries, patiently endure the endless war of words, no doubt glad that now only words are sent. Occasionally, a Communist 107 mm or a Nationalist 155 mm artillery shell full of leaflets will fail to explode in the air, the nose cone will pop out, and the metal casing will plummet through a farmhouse roof, recalling for the older peasants the much hotter war of a generation ago.

On the Nationalist side, a radio station on Kinmen has no trouble reaching Amoy, a city of some half million people a few miles away. From Matsu, it is only two miles or so to Foochow, with a million residents. The Kinmen radio station, hewn out of rock under a hill of rock, has been broadcasting since 1960. It uses two medium wave transmitters of 14 kilowatts each, broadcasting 24 hours a day over two frequencies which are sometimes shifted in an effort to escape Communist jamming. All but three hours carry programs originating in Taiwan, beamed to Kinmen by FM signal, and then sent out over AM frequencies. Those three hours, 8:00-9:30 am and 7:00-8:30 pm, are produced on Kinmen and are broadcast by alternating male and female announcers to a local audience, meaning not only people living under Communist control on the mainland but people living under Nationalist control on the offshore island...

Each side blocks incoming radio propaganda with both counter programming and jamming signals, the former being preferred because it is a less obvious jamming method and also because it may bring positive effects as well as the prevention of negative ones. According to the Nationalists, there are Communist jamming stations, sending noise at frequencies used by the Nationalists, located in or near Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Wuchang, Canton and Hankow, all major population centers, plus counter-radio stations in other cities. A counter-radio station is simply a radio station whose kilowatt output plus its location within a city effectively drowns distant incoming signals at or around the frequency it uses. The Nationalists deny that they themselves use any jamming signals to interfere with incoming Communist programs, but they freely admit to using counter-radio stations. In 1977 Taiwan had 60 private commercial radio stations, 58 government radio stations, and 18 military stations, a total of 136 radio stations broadcasting from one part of the island or another, giving Taiwan what may be the world's most crowded radio dial. Most of these stations cannot be heard at any single location, however. Some are what American broadcasters call "coffee pots", stations with small power output. Others broadcast on a much wider frequency than any radio station in the United States would be permitted, thereby drowning weaker stations on nearby frequencies. The net result is that Communist Chinese radio transmissions cannot slip through during the day on the AM band, although a few stations can be heard late at night, when many Taiwan stations leave the air. On the mainland, too, some provincial stations go off the air after 11 pm, allowing a few Nationalist signals to push through.

For radio broadcasts to be effective they must be heard, which means a government policy of allowing its citizens to buy radio sets. The Communist Chinese rediffusion system is well known, but these ubiquitous broadcast receivers either lack tuning dials or have limited tuning, so they cannot be used for hearing anything except government-approved stations. However, it is presently not difficult in China to buy personal radios with both medium and short wave bands, although they are relatively expensive. Because China has comparatively few radio stations, short wave remains one of the best means of providing broadcasts from Peking and major cities. Along with a bicycle and a wristwatch, a radio set is a consumer item many Chinese save for. A radio with medium wave and short wave bands will cost anywhere from 25 to 90 yuan. A factory worker or elementary school teacher may earn 40 yuan per month. These radios should be able to pick up Radio Tokyo, the BBC (from Hong Kong), the Voice of America (from Okinawa), Radio Moscow and broadcasts from South Korea as well as Taiwan, if the government is not jamming or counter-programming. Accurate figures on how many radio sets there are in China are hard to come by. One report said 12,000,000 radios were produced in 1974. Much more widely distributed are the wired loudspeakers, 141,000,000 reported to be in existence in 1975, a figure that may have to be reduced slightly today because new production is concentrated upon sets, not speakers. Peo-

ple in cities are more likely to listen to their own radio receivers, while people in the countryside are more likely to listen to wired loudspeakers, according to one Western observer...

Radio sets are much more widely available in Taiwan than in China, their chrome dials glinting in thousands of shop windows at affordable prices. While short wave band receivers are readily sold, it is against the law in Taiwan to own a short wave transmitter without a special license, and these are not readily given...

According to the Nationalists, the Communists have a five "do not" policy regarding Nationalist propaganda broadcasts and leaflets: do not hear, do not believe, do not pick up, do not hide, do not spread. In the past, violators were punished, sometimes with death, the Nationalists alleged, but reprisals now are not so severe. China has no law about listening to foreign radio broadcasts, but party policy may serve as a deterrent.

Somewhat similarly, the Nationalists urge the people on Taiwan and the offshore islands not to hear or believe, and certainly spreading Communist propaganda would be severely dealt with, but the heavy and often lethal punishments malefactors of all sorts received when Chiang Kai Shek was in power have been lightened under the regime of his son, Chiang Ching Kuo...

On Taiwan, propaganda is the concern of several departments. The Ministry of National Defense has one "psywar" group specializing in attack, another in defense against Communist propaganda. Both groups are concerned with radio broadcasts, leaflets, small gifts, and loudspeakers located on offshore islands, some Communist- and some Nationalist-held, blaring at each other day and night. The Air Force has a separate broadcast propaganda arm. The Kuo Min Tang, virtually the only political party allowed on Taiwan, runs the Central Broadcasting System. The principal difference between military and party broadcasts is that the former restricts itself to a wide swath of coast near the offshore islands while the latter broadcasts to all corners of the vast mainland. However, the military propaganda arm tries to reach distant parts of the mainland with leaflets dropped by high altitude balloons. On a global scale, the Nationalists' Government Information Office in Taipei produces a great variety of printed information in several languages, and contracts with the Broadcasting Corporation of China, a partly commercial organization, to operate the worldwide "Voice of Free China"... The Psywar Group was formed in Taiwan after the Korean War, drawn from the ranks of 14,000 Chinese prisoners of war who refused to return home. New recruits are added from military and civilian defectors of more recent vintage. Psywar officers said they co-operated with their opposite numbers at the Pentagon for many years until the Shanghai Communique of 1972, after which co-operation dropped sharply and, they say, barely existed by 1977...

The question is, who is listening? The Central Broadcasting System...on Taiwan, claims that it receives on an average of one letter a day from listeners on the mainland. These arrive through 120 special letter drops in 25 nations... Considering the incessant barrage of words and music being sent to the Communist-held mainland with its population of some 900 million people, this response seems pitifully small even if these numbers are accepted at face value and no account is taken of the possibility that some of the letters were sent by Communist counter-espionage agents hoping to infiltrate whatever network the Kuo Min Tang manages to maintain in China. On the other hand, formidable obstacles face anyone wanting to send such a letter... Reports of any kind about listenership are hard to come by, usually thirdhand, and of questionable reliability. For instance, a Nationalist Psywar official who was asked about listenership on the mainland replied that on November 22, 1977, a member of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee disclosed at a conference in the city of Nanching that people of Kanchow openly listened to broadcasts from Taiwan, and that a kind of coexistence was going on between the "good" residents who did not listen and the "bad" residents who do. Upon such flimsy structures are hopes built.

The Chinese opponents lash out at each other not only directly through media reaching each other's population, but indirectly through international broadcasts aimed at winning the hearts and minds of everyone, particularly overseas Chinese.

From some 30 short wave transmitters and 45 medium wave transmitters, Radio Peking broadcasts in 39 languages around the world, a total of 142 broadcasting hours daily over several frequencies, plus an additional 21 hours daily to overseas Chinese, especially those in Southeast Asia, using five Chinese dialects... As a major global power with recognized enemies, China uses its overseas broadcasts to talk on a greater variety of subjects than does Taiwan, whose broadcasts concentrate on its sole enemy, the Peking regime... Leow Ting Sung, a spokesman for the Broadcasting Corporation of China, declared, "We want the world to understand that we in Taiwan know most about dealing with the Chinese Communists. We have half a century of experience..."

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A EUROPEAN FM PIRATE: RADIO TRIANGLE-LAND

(This program was aired by Radio Deutsche Welle in their shortwave service to North America during the final week of July, 1981. Transcribed and typed by David L. Walcutt)

Pirate radio stations, usually loved by the public for their swashbuckling, law-defying lurch on the airwaves, are not exactly popular with the government biggies. But one pirate station, Radio Triangle-land in the French Alsace, is actually a president's pet. Here's Larry Wayne with the renegade report:

This unlicensed radio station has its own special magic. Now it's here, now it isn't; now it's somewhere else, flying the skull and crossbones, as it were. Which is okay by the thousands of fans in France, Germany, and Switzerland who listen to Radio Triangle, because wherever the transmitter may be, the signal is loud and clear. Located on the Alsatian triangle, whose legs are France, Germany, and Switzerland, the illegal station continues to win friends and influence ecology buffs in all three countries.

Radio Triangle-land has picked up where another pirate left off. That was Radio Green of Sessenheim, also in French Alsace, and also dedicated to the balance of nature. Last year Radio Triangle was pinpointed by communications officials and the studio equipment was confiscated. But the portable transmitters had been hidden before the legal eagles swooped in, and the fate of Radio Triangle-land was not sealed.

Meanwhile, the pirate broadcasters got a petition circulated and collected 5,000 signatures in support of the station. One of those signatures is that of Francois Mitterand, the newly elected President of France. So now, with the blessing of the head of state, there seem to be motions of legalizing Radio Triangle-land.

The station operates with 12 portable transmitters, each with a "super power" of 25 watts and covering the frequencies of 100 to 104 Mhz. on the FM dial. The bases of operation are from the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest between Haguenau and Zuttgau in France and between Freiburg and Kaiserstuhl on the German side. But anyway, you wouldn't be able to hear any programs right now because the pirates are on vacation. Well, even pirate broadcasters need a little break. But they'll be back with their cutlasses to slash away at pollution and soil erosion starting October 2nd. Every day there'll be 15 to 20 minutes of regional information in three languages -- French, German, and Allemanic, a dialect that binds the people living in Alsace, France, the southern part of Baden in Germany, and in Switzerland.

The German link of the station-- the studios in Freiburg-Kaiserstuhl -- runs its own program in High German and in the regional dialect. There are no studios in Switzerland because of the severe penalties and relentless monitoring by the police there. Commercial advertising is strictly taboo on Radio Triangle, which is privately financed, especially by ecology boosters. In fact, West German radio journals feel that the station doesn't really broadcast programs but rather serves as an internal organ of information for engaged protectors of the environment.

Southwest Radio, one of West Germany's large regional stations, in Baden-Baden, takes the meager pirate competition with a shrug of the shoulders, saying the signal is too weak to do much damage. Besides, not many people are going to hunt for the pirate station on the radios every day at a different time. And that's how the big station feels about it. And it doesn't see any reason to react by changing its programs. But this sentiment could change if Radio Triangle gets the legal seal of approval from Paris. The Socialist government has publicly expressed its sympathy for such small radio stations as complementary to state operated stations and their public service programs.

RADIO LIBERTY AND LIBERTY

by Lev Navrozov

(from Midstream, Jan 81, via R Horvitz. Note: both Navrozov & his wife worked for RL, he as author of 100s of scripts, she as an editor) When I listened to Radio Liberty in Russia (the Soviet jamming in the countryside where we lived was not very effective), its enormous potential in the struggle against totalitarian propaganda seemed to me obvious... Having been born into a totalitarian society and surrounded since infancy by totalitarian propaganda, we (that is, myself and my like) managed--each mind working in total isolation--to study, analyze, and overcome our closed cultural environment and recreate mentally what is known as the Western heritage of Liberty, beginning in post-Roman Europe from the Magna Carta and trial by jury and ensuring man's socio-civic protection against man's power, and we knew first-hand that when unlimited, man's power is a disaster infinite in its abysmal possibilities... Now, suppose Radio Liberty assembles the best émigré minds available in the West--the most gifted thinkers, scholars, writers, intellectuals--who had a similar life-experience in Russia and are dedicated to the universal values of the Western heritage of Liberty. Apart from anything else, this group will know the entire terrain of Soviet propaganda (a cultural universe unto itself) and will be able to defeat it on its own territory (where even an outstanding Western mind may be easily quagmired). The cumulative effect on the population of Russia of Radio Liberty broadcasting can thus be historic. This superhuman invention--radio--is a blessing, a salvation for Liberty and hence for mankind. The rulers of Russia have created a hermetic spiritual incubator for conditioning every human mind in their possession from birth to death, but here come 20th-century radio waves capable of passing through the border zones of barbed wire, police dogs, watchtowers, self-firing arms, and electronics--even through jamming--direct into all minds, including those of the rulers themselves... But--what is Radio Liberty actually broadcasting to Russia today?

...On August 9, 1979, Radio Liberty launched from New York, with much fanfare and after months of preparations, a new Russian-language program about the United States, in place of its various predecessors. The program consists of half-hour broadcasts put on the air every week. It can be assumed that the new program represents a certain average, if not better-than-average sample of Radio Liberty broadcasting. The program, "Multistoried America," is a mishmash of whatever odds and ends the Russian-language script writers happen to pick up in the American press and translate into Russian... The first broadcast of this program announces to Russia that the "position of American blacks, according to many statistics, in the past five years has deteriorated rather than improved--to a considerable extent in connection with the general position of the United States." Only sloppiness makes such vague generalities different from those of Pravda... From this over-all deterioration, the broadcast moves directly to a disaster. What disaster? To portray a "disaster," several transistor radios roar before the microphone. The Americans "have been fighting--so far in vain--against an unexpected sonar disaster: the all-penetrating roar... Thousands of transistor radios," exclaims a voice, "and all of them roar at full volume," assures another. Such inept theatricals about "the impossibility of life in the United States" could be put up by workers' club amateurs in a small Soviet town, though not by professional Soviet propaganda. The end of the broadcast is no less "sensational." It is well-known that the Soviet militarized economy produces fewer cars than the United States did in 1920. It is less well known that horses are, as a result, used in Russia outside Soviet Tourlandia as extensively as they were used in the United States in 1914. Yet the broadcast suggests that it is the United States that is now going back to the horse. The number of horses in the United States, has, according to the program, jumped so as to have almost reached the Soviet number. Also, the narrator declares gravely in conclusion, "many (!) farmers think they will do well to return to the past and put the horse to work." Back to Russia in 1914...

The second broadcast of "Multistoried America" (August 17, 1979) begins with news items like this one: "The other day the local radio of Westchester, one of the suburban areas of New York, told the story of a policeman who saw a UFO." Again, just as in the previous script, Radio Liberty sensationalizes about nothing. Thus, it announces that in the United States there is a "phenomenal trend toward the growth of the neo-pagan population..." If a Soviet journalist wrote this in Russia, it would be taken for a parody on journalistic hackwork. But Radio Liberty broadcasts this "pagan news" in dead earnest. The last part of the broadcast is devoted to a society of namesakes (Jim Smiths)...

The questions one should ask Radio Liberty are obvious. Who is going to listen to this boring amateur semi-literate hackwork, far below--in human interest, cogency, and informativeness--the average of Soviet propaganda journalism? ...what has this kind of broadcasting to do with Liberty, with the expounding of the Western heritage of Liberty to Russia, with the conception and purpose of Radio Liberty?

...At the top of the structure of the Radio is the President, whose pay totals $112,000 a year. This figure should be compared with the pay to the émigrés who write, say, weekly programs for Radio Liberty and are supposed to be the most outstanding thinkers, intellectuals, writers, and scholars of Russia available in the West: $85 a week with no social benefits. It is obvious that at this pay rate it is not only impossible to find an American who would write and speak Russian (not to mention other languages of Russia) as a native does, but it is difficult to find any American who would agree to work on such terms... There is a strict hierarchic division of labor: at the top, high-paid American officials some of whom (like the current Director of the New York Department of the Radio, a former American television sales official) do not know a thing about the totalitarian regime of Russia beyond, perhaps, American television fare, but who direct, guide, lead and supervise the Radio; and at the bottom, low-paid émigré script-writers some of whom know only their native tongue at a very elementary level and are outstanding only in the unmatched cheapness of their labor since they are otherwise unemployable. At the intermediate levels there are some former inhabitants of Russia who have worked their way up to "foremen's positions" by exemplary office attendance, and alas, inevitable conformity for years or decades. Intellectually, few of them differ from similar paygrade employees at an American law firm or a post office. It is not surprising that a Soviet agent named Yury Marin, primitively educated, worked for many years on Radio Liberty as such a "foreman," though the KGB had never supplied him with any intellectual credentials whatsoever for his work on Radio Liberty, and none was required or expected...

I called the Washington headquarters and asked if a single director of the 27-member Board of the radio broadcasting for Russia was a former inhabitant of Russia--a writer, scholar, thinker, intellectual, or martyr in the cause of Liberty in Russia? They sounded surprised. One of the 27 Directors, they told me after a thorough scrutiny, seems to have been born in Russia or his parents were, but why was I interested in something so odd? I could rest assured that the Directors have the best credentials there are. For example, T. A. Taylor is former counsel to the House Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, John Hayes, is President of the Post-Newsweek stations, while the Vice Chairman, Douglas Manship, is President of the Baton Rouge Broadcasting Company. I had the impression that the Washington leadership hardly suspects that the most formidable military regime mankind has ever known actually exists except as just another Baton Rouge radio audience, requiring above all counselling on consumer protection and finance...

Last summer Radio Liberty "eased out" the only professional journalist on its staff who has distinguished himself in both the Russian- and English-language press: Leonid Finkelstein, author of several well-known books. Finkelstein had been working on Radio Liberty for about 12 years, ever since his spectacular defection from Russia to the West. He was coolly replaced by an Aleksei Levin who was a minor Soviet official in Russia and has no credentials for any work on Radio Liberty whatsoever. (No wonder Levin has nothing but praise for the program "Multi-storied America," surveyed above.) In reply to my formal inquiry, Finkelstein described in his letter this astonishing replacement as follows: "I left entirely on my own, because of my disagreement with the managers' programming and personnel policy. I peacefully warned the managers of the station way back in mid-1978 that I would leave unless the situation changed. It did not --and I left as peacefully..." In other words, if an outstanding journalist disagrees with the Radio's "programming and personnel policy," all he can do is leave, no matter how superlative his talents are, even according to the Radio Liberty managers themselves. It is some anonymous bureaucrats who will stay, no matter how unsuitable they might be for their jobs, and will continue to determine the "programming and personnel policy."

...I have been clinging to Radio Liberty, my Russian dream, stubbornly: for three or four years I received no remuneration, yet I wrote memo after memo to stir the Radio's management and draw public attention to its plight. If nothing else, the experience has given me a priceless glimpse into an American bureaucracy supposed to contribute to the survival of the West. If I had not worked at Radio Liberty I would never have understood how the United States managed to lose the Vietnam War...

Franklin Delano Roosevelt once compared American bureaucracies to pillows the beating of which is futile. He should have known: he created quite a few of these pillows. If I had submitted to the Soviet regime a memo like the one I submitted in 1977 to the President of the United States as well as all concerned with, or responsible for, Radio Liberty, the result could have been only twofold: either all officials of the relevant institution would have been fired and kicked to the bottom of the social ladder--or I would have been kicked to the bottom of the

social ladder. Also, all the Soviet officials concerned would have been deeply insulted, wounded, infuriated or would have pretended to be: "In his memo he describes us as idle irrelevant time-servers, harmful parasites, worse than embezzlers. We challenge him to come and have it out in the presence of the entire staff. We will demand an independent inquiry. He will have to prove every damn word!"

In the actual case of Radio Liberty, the reaction (April 27, 1977) to my memo was as soft as the softest of the pillows President Roosevelt referred to: "Your very interesting memorandum of March 23 regarding Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has been forwarded to us by the White House for reply. We do welcome your interest in improving the work of these stations and will surely bear several of your suggestions in mind, especially in view of your impressive credentials."

Nothing can happen to the officials of Radio Liberty. They are not even a government organization. So why should they pay attention to any memos on earth?...

(continued from page 8)

Through its "Voice of Free China", Taiwan beams news, political commentary, music, sports and features about Taiwan's economic progress over fourteen transmitters, all located on Taiwan. Taiwan claims that the Communists overpower their 250 kw signals by counter-programming on the same frequencies using transmitters with up to 1000 kw of power, including transmitters in Tanzania, Cuba and, at least until recent years, in Albania and Vietnam...

The end of the war of words is nowhere in sight. Perhaps it will not end until the fate of Taiwan vis-a-vis China is ultimately resolved. Meanwhile, dedicated to somehow determining that fate, which may be decades away, the hour-by-hour propaganda war drones on.

NEW CBS PROGRAMMING FOR YOUNGER AUDIENCE (News release) The CBS Radio Division will launch a new network service next spring to provide a unique blend of news, features and music specials to those stations programming for the young adult.

Commenting on the decision to enter the growing radio network business with a new service, Robert L. Hosking, President of CBS Radio, said: "We've been reviewing what is currently being offered and what is planned for the younger-adult-oriented stations, and feel we can bring our own expertise to bear to provide quality programming that will help create excitement, credibility and identification for those stations."

He stressed, "The decision to enter 'Young Adult Radio' is the result of our studies of the radio marketplace, which reflect a growing demand for programming by an increasing number of music-oriented stations seeking to maintain or improve their identity in their communities. We are responding to the needs of that marketplace.

"We are not alone in assuming that as we go into the 80's, news and features will become increasingly important for a station seeking a unique rapport with their local listeners," Hosking noted. "CBS is ideally suited to help stations meet that challange."

CBS News will join in the production of programming on the new network, with news geared to the more youthful audience and presented in in two-minute segments every hour. The features, each 90 seconds long, will cover a broad range of topics with particular appeal to the younger adult and will be broadcast four times a day. Plans call for 24 music specials of varying length to be presented the first year.

"We are looking forward to the challenge of producing hourly news broadcasts as part of the new network service to be launched for young adults next spring by the CBS Radio Division," says Bill Leonard, President of CBS News. He emphasizes: "We plan to provide the young adult market with the very best in news programming."

The newscasts as well as possible features and analytical broadcasts will be produced and reported by a separate unit of CBS News. The style, content and production of these news broadcasts will differ from those currently heard on the existing CBS Radio Network.

CBS News Vice-President for Radio, Emerson Stone, said, "To reach the full potential of this new and different news service, we will develop new concepts within the standards of CBS News. We look forward to coordinating closely with CBS Radio's planning for the network as a whole to make it the best of its kind."

As previously announced, the new CBS Radio network is scheduled to begin operation in the second quarter of 1982. AR

gh: Later info from CBS reveals that this is going to be called RADIORADIO. Wowwow!

ABOUT THIS ISSUE This special double-size RIB is an effort to cope with the ever-increasing backlog of material we receive. It counts as two issues on your subscription, which thus will come due a month earlier than you expected for renewal. It is doubtful under present circumstances that we can produce an issue of this size very often, but now that you see it, what do you think? Somewhere down the line, would you be willing to pay, say $25 to $30 a year for a book this size every month --which might include a thorough DX news section as well? Do you like the more thorough coverage of various topics in this issue, or is it too much?

LIMITS AGAIN?

By Steve Kennedy

The comments by Derek Lowe and Will Martin in RIBs 30 & 33 have good points indeed. However, I am willing to write, gh willing, a full clarification to complete any argument which might have been started by the initial article, and I may have the final word on the "Limits" controversy to boot!

It's entirely possible for the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service to be heard anywhere in the world under the best receiving conditions. Carefully read the following: on September 26, 1923, an amateur radio link was established between Sydney, Australia, and Waihemo, Shag Valley, New Zealand--1500-miles, a one hop skip path. Transmitter power was reduced during the contact to 0.7 watt; the signal was still good. Power was gradually reduced until it was only 0.004 watt input! The signal was still copyable, and that's four milliwatts. This feat has not been outdone to date (Ref. "200-Meters and Down," C.B. DeSoto, ARRL, p. 85). Also note that the eleven-year sunspot cycle had "bottomed out" in 1922.

The above described was the ultimate DX. It happened under ideal conditions, not because of propagation but because there was a nearly absolute absence of noise in 1923. Back then most radio equipment used batteries, operation from electric mains being rare, meaning there was little to cause RF pollution.

The actual limits to hearing DX are propagation and noise. We'll deal with both aspects briefly herein.

First off, propagation. Each time an HF radio signal is reflected by the ionosphere and the surface of the earth, it gets weaker. For example, Radio Argentina in Buenos Aires (then RAE) used 100 kW into a 12-db antenna for its North American service. This transmission travels 5400-miles, a three-hop path. The signal received in New York City is approximately 500 uV. If the transmitter power were increased to 500 kW, the signal would be 1.1 mV, about the same signal strength of a local station if you live close to its 1 mV/M contour. That's a fairly potent signal! However, what is usually classified as DX and "rare" will put in a much weaker signal. In this example, the signal was beamed directly at the reception area; off-beam reception may mean a signal 10-percent of the figure given: 30 to 50 uV. There is no reason for broadcasts beamed to North America not to be heard, excepting interference.

The figures from here on aren't as rosy. Most SWL/DX receivers have a usable sensitivity of, say, 2 uV for a 10 db signal-to-noise ratio. This may sound pretty good to most readers, but remember, a 10 db signal means the RF input signal is only 3.162 times the internal noise generated by the set. Also note that the sensitivity figure is derived with a 50 ohm load across the antenna terminals with a signal generator, i.e. there's no actual noise being detected from lights, autos, etc. The sensitivity test is made with coaxial cable shielding out the noise you normally hear with an antenna!

Under actual listening conditions the minimum S/N ratio which will give satisfactory reception is 20 db, or 100 times the noise level. This means the station has to be strong enough to "mask out" local noise to the point that there's only a slight amount under the carrier. This would be like listening to a distant MW station during daylight hours; it would be readable, but there would be some noise. A 30 db signal is 31.6 times the receiver's internal noise. A good, strong signal will have at least a 40 db S/N ratio for decent audio quality with no noise. This is like listening to a local MW station. A 60 db S/N ratio is equivalent to parking in the station's driveway with a radio that won't overload with a strong RF signal! However, in this example there is no RF pollution. We assume that the signal received has a strength of x uV to produce an x db signal-to-receiver-noise ratio. In a receiver having a 3.162 uV sensitivity for 10 db S/N ratio, it will be receiving a 1 mV signal for 60 db S/N ratio.

Unfortunately, there are mighty few of us who live where the actual noise level is lower than the receiver's internally generated noise. In fact, with the exception of being at sea in a rowboat with no lightening within 1000-miles, there will be RF noise present. In a more realistic example, the receiver must be in a wilderness area, maybe 100-miles from any signs of civilization, to attain low noise levels of only a few microvolts. This writer has taken a receiver into the Everglades, 20-mi. or more from any human activity and noted a noise level of about 10 to 15 uV, but it was obtained via airboat and machete!

Most of us live in urban areas where RF pollution is a real problem. The noise level on the HF bands can be anywhere from 0.1 to 1 mV! Not every SWL/DXer can erect a yard full of dipoles at 50ft in height. Most of us have to use an inefficient antenna and hope for the best. Actual sensitivity in the newer receivers is no problem; there's usually plenty to spare. In fact, reducing sensitivity could make little difference in hearing the station with the existence of noise.

Let's go back to RAE and the 500 uV signal, and our "ideal" receiver with a 3.162 sensitivity figure. Put the set in an area with a 50 uV noise level, which is pretty quiet for NYC. The S/N ratio of RAE in the absence of any co-channel interference is 10:1, or 20 db! It will be heard, but the

signal will have a lot of background noise. Now, how in hell is it possible to hear "Nibi-Nibi" with 50 uV of background noise into the antenna?! Impossible under these conditions, you might say. You had better believe it! But is has been done in a quieter location with an efficient antenna. There have been, and always will be, those in our ranks who have an ideal location for weak-signal DXing. I believe that reception of a lot of DX is done in areas where the noise level is 20 uV. This could allow the elusive DX we dream about, but the noise increases everyday.

Those of you keeping up with the db's get the gist of the whole point of the "limits" to DXing. Those flea-powered SW stations are still capable of propagating around the world, but the noise level we live with as listeners imposes the actual limit on what we hear. The power race going on amongst SW broadcasters is not just to be "louder" than the competition. It's also an attempt to fight the rising noise level. The jump from 100 to 500 kW is only an improvement of 2.23 in signal strength. That's a very expensive way to improve the S/N ratio!

Whether or not you agree, there will eventually come a time when we will finally realize there is a limit after all. This moment will arrive when we can no longer receive new DX because of some SOB with a computer or a CB Turkey with a 1 kW linear. Oh well, I might as well be contented and forget about getting another new QSL. Let me see now--I wonder what VOA, Radio Moscow, HCJB, BBC or RCI has on tonight? AR

NOTES FROM EQUIPMENTLAND (Ed Stone, NY) James Monaco recently delivered an excellent series of reports on NPR's MORNING EDITION about new trends in communication. Some cable TV distributors plan to offer audiophile-quality recordings or new records for the home user to tape. Why not also BBC? Programmable car radios may be on the market in a few years. Seems to me that shortwave manufacturers have the experience in microprocessor-controlled receiver production to jump into that market if they want to take advantage of it. On the same topic, the June '81 Popular Science carries an article titled "The Computer Revolution in Shortwave Receivers," a two-pager with pix of the Sony ICF-2001 and Panasonic RF-9000. I don't know why they called it the "9000"--they should have called it the "3800" because that's the retail price. Looks like a lot of expensive gadgetry to me--I'll bet the ICF-2001 performs almost as well. The expensive Panasonic has "91 buttons, five knobs, two digital displays and two meters." It weighs in at 44 lbs., has all the usual microprocessor niceties (direct punch-up of frequencies, memory, clock) along with SSB, noise limiting (why not noise blanker?) and RF gain. The writer of the article went to QST for a quote about the woodpecker. I think QST is a fine publication, but why not go to a shortwave (versus ham) mag? I think that shows the general lack of knowledge that exists. People don't know that SW publications exist.

CQ has a good article in the April issue on SSTV, reviewing a new piece of equipment, by Mike Stone WBØQCD (no relation). I found it provided me with a brief overview of some of the things going on in SSTV, and capabilities thereof. How long will it be before an enterprising SW manufacturer includes SSTV or RTTY capabilities in the receiver (does anybody do it now?). "Flat screen" televisions will be hitting the market soon with very small screens, and microprocessors are already here. Put them together and stuff it inside a SW receiver! Throw in some circuits for local TV reception too. Spray the cabinet with paint, glue on the company name, and charge a list price of $10,000. Someone's bound to do it. But, with some exceptions (I'm eyeing that Sony jealously after reading how happy gh is with it) I think that microprocessors are a good excuse to charge us poor hobbyists more for equipment that really doesn't perform any better. The capability to clean up signals and such is there with microprocessor circuits, but no one's done anything about it. When they do, that might be worth a serious look--for me anyway. And how about a voice-synthesizer connected to that microprocessor that could politely announce, "Sir, your favorite BBC program is on now." Never miss a broadcast that way! AR

Enjoyed gh's piece [on AUSTRIAN SHORTWAVE PANORAMA] on RF interference from computer arcade games. Listeners may wonder about the interference potential of home microcomputers. My understanding is that FCC requirements for home micros are fairly stiff. The ATARI 800 is so heavily shielded that it resembles a tank. Computers available in Europe (such as the new Sinclair ZX-81) will not be in the US market for some time because of the need to certify them as FCC RF-safe. However, I've read reports of RF problems from old Radio Shack models (Model 1). DXers should inquire about shielding before purchasing a micro--especially if you intend to use it to decode RTTY or SSTV signals! (I'd enjoy reading about listeners' experiences in RIB).

Did you see Kantronics calculator-size RTTY decoder in the Spectronics catalogue, for $299.95? First I've heard of the product. What portable is stable enough to use it? What a remarkable thing to build into a portable SWL radio!!! Seems feasible!

BLAUPUNKT BERLIN (Eric D. Schatz, NY) Blaupunkt has a new automobile stereo tape deck, the Berlin. The radio portion's controls are located on a gooseneck coming out of the dash. In addition to SW, the Berlin has MW (in two bands with the break at 900 kHz) FM and LW (useless in USA). Don't go to your dealer just yet--the SW band is incremented from about 51 to 48m. The price? A measly $1395. That just might be more than that car of yours is worth. AR

LISTENER INSIGHTS ON PROGRAMMING

Z A M B I A / Z I M B A B W E (African Research Bulletin, May 81, via R Horvitz) **Zambia and Zimbabwe are to launch a joint radio venture to make anti-apartheid broadcasts to South Africa, the Zimbabwe Information Minister, M. Nathan Shamuyarira said in Lusaka on May 18th. He spoke during a visit to Zambia's new mass media complex, which is being built by the Japanese. Zambia already has an external radio service on which the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia are given time for nationalist programs beamed at the white south. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has not had an external service. Mr. Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe and Zambia would also begin exchanging news, features, pictures and television programmes.**

Z A N Z I B A R (World Broadcast News via WDXC Contact) TV Zanzibar was inaugurated in January 1974, the 10th anniversary of the Zanzibari revolution. Since then TVZ has developed considerably, though it still suffers from inadequate manpower and a lack of professionalism. Another problem in the early days was recurrent power failure, which regularly took TVZ off the air. This problem has been overcome since Norwegian engineers laid an undersea cable linking the island with the mainland Kidatu power station to the great benefit of Zanzibari industry as a whole. Today, TVZ is run with the help of expatriate staff from both West and East Germany. Its programming is from the UK, the USA, the USSR and several eastern European countries, as well as consisting of some local material. The station still has major economic woes. It is entirely non-commercial, charges no licence fee, and issues free receivers to rural party headquarters for communal viewing. But since the merger of the former Zanzibari and mainland parties into the single Revolutionary Party in 1977, funds have been limited by the [Tanzanian] mainland's lack of enthusiasm for TV. Whether this state of affairs will prove permanent is not clear. Philips has recently been making feasibility studies of TV on the mainland. This would be a notable about-face, since at present it is illegal even to import a TV set into the mainland. Given mainland Tanzania's very shaky economic situation, TV there appears to be a long way off.

V I E T N A M (Michael Fine, Jerusalem, Israel) I've taken quite a fancy to Vietnamese music, which has become identifiable from much sampling, though I prefer the Frence [Voice of Vietnam] broadcast which spares me the (often admittedly interesting) propaganda.

V A T I C A N (Mike Tripka, Highland Hts OH) I agree that it is highly inconsistent to get worked up about violence against the famous, when thousands die daily unnoticed. John Paul has spoken against that inconsistency, and it is his awareness and advocacy of the value of the individual before God which makes him an important voice in our antihuman age. His office is, of itself, of little relevance.

(Herbert S Wolfson, Blauvelt NY) Oh come on now, gh! Your response to Mike Tripka last month simply was dripping with cynicism. Surely even the worldly and sophisticated gh can feel some extra sympathy for the Pope--religious preferences notwithstanding, here was a man whose life was devoted to doing nothing but good, and who wasn't even involved in the sort of controversial politics that can prompt the assassination of a Kennedy, King or Reagan. When I heard the news I felt betrayed--not because I am a Catholic, but because I just couldn't understand why. And as for gh's comment that "religions are cultural phenomena, not absolutes", I will go no further than to say it is rather presumptuous coming from anybody but God, especially considering gh's comments on p 26 about "poor Poland."

gh: If God chooses to express his opinion, the pages of RIB are open to him, just like any other contributor. However, being God is very disadvantageous, because if he should send in his remarks next week, who would believe they really came from him? Note the recent TV Guide article about how the Pope and the media don't know how to use each other. Except Vatican Radio gets a positive mention.

(Peter Watson, London Times, July 3 via Mike Cooper, Atlanta) When the Vatican Radio put on sale last month a cassette recording of its own live commentary on the assassination attempt on PJP2, many people thought the venture grotesque, overly commercial and in bad taste. "Are the merchants back in the temple?" asked one Italian newspaper headline. But it now appears the Vatican knew its public only too well; the first edition of the tape, which ended with the halting voice of the Pope reading the prayer "Salve Regina" from his hospital bed, has already sold out.

(gh) Vatican Radio English program topics for rest of Sept, GMT days at 0100: Sats AN EVEN CHANCE. Suns WITH HEART & MIND. Mons THE POPE'S ANGELUS ADDRESS. Tues EYEWITNESS. Weds TALKING POINT. Thus LETTER FROM ROME. Fris REPORT ON PAPAL AUDIENCE.

U Z B E K SSR (Don Moore, Bellefonte PA) Radio Tashkent on Sunday June 28 at 1215 had a drama feature. Reception was rather poor and I couldn't get much out of it, but it is the first time I have heard English drama programming from a Soviet station. Per John Demmitt, incidentally, they are very interested in receiving signal reports from eastern North America. They even told John that if he sent them his phone number they would call for up-to-date information! I always thought the 1200 & 1400 broadcasts were essentially for Central & South Asia, but I must be wrong.

(via Rowland F Archer, Jr, Hillsborough NC) R Tashkent sent this typewritten Summer 1981 schedule of Main Weekly Programmes: MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST Mon 1200 & Fri 1400. YOUTH PROGRAMME Tue 1200. ON THE ASIAN CONTINENT Tue 1400. LIFE IN THE VILLAGE Wed 1200. MUSICAL PROGRAMMES Thu & Sun 1400. MAIL BAG Sat 1200. DX CLUB every 2nd Sun 1200 & repeated next Sat 1400. SALOM ALEIKUM LISTENERS' CLUB [no time]. MUSICAL PROGRAMME last Sun 1200, repeated next Sat 1400. "If you are interested in the life, customs and traditions of Soviet Uzbekistan and the other Central Asian Republics, tune in to Radio Tashkent. Please, write to Radio Tashkent, 49 Khorezm Street, Tashkent, USSR." They were also running a contest called "A Better Life for People", deadline July 15, with first prize an all-expenses-paid 10-day trip to Uzbekistan with visits to Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara. Ten questions had to be answered, such as 8) Shahrisyabz is a new tourist centre of Uzbekistan. What do you know about this town?

U S S R (Michael Fine, Jerusalem, Israel) A rare souvenir is my Hebrew letter from "Tachana Shalom v'Kidma", the Hebrew service of the "Voice of Soviet Opinion" [Radio Peace & Progress]. The half-hour broadcast is presented in an idiomatic Hebrew with a fair degree of sophistication. The occasional M.K. [Member of Knesset] visiting Moscow is usually interviewed by the Hebrew peace & progressnicks. (It is rather strange that Communist M.K. Charlie Biton is a neighbor of mine, here across the Green Line. He has never mentioned it on P&P). As the teaching of Hebrew is apparently discouraged in Joe Adamov's egalitarian USSR, I was curious as the staff of the program, and may have just discovered the truth thanks to meeting an emigré Russian doctor while recovering in an army hospital from a spell of pneumonia. As he related his story, he told me that when he first considered emigrating from the Soviet Union, a close friend suggested that he might wish to meet a couple of Israelis living in Moscow who made their living broadcasting in Hebrew.

(R Moscow program sked via Archer)

(Howard Huddleston, Houston TX) In July RIB are several comments regarding the lack of hot-breaking items on Radio Moscow. Perhaps consideration of the type of government involved in sponsoring these broadcasts might shed some light on the matter, which involves the fact that events such as the shooting of a President may take some time to be reported. In the USSR careers and lives hang on the ability to correctly guess the party line at any given time. When the Soviet Union moves, it tends to do so slowly but massively. Every new policy must be rigidly formulated and strictly adhered to until such time that those in power change it. Consequently, it would be unreasonable to expect the voice of a totalitarian regime such as the Soviet Union's to be a potent force for the dissemination of late-breaking (less than three days) or revelatory news.

(John Pascoe, Arlington WA) I agree with Wayne Pierce in August RIB that knowledge of the USSR is basically what R Moscow is providing, and if you can get around their stories on a few issues (Afghanistan, Poland), you can really learn a lot about their life and system. Recently I saw the Russian film "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears". I couldn't help wondering how many in the audience were getting their first view of the lifestyle there, and shattering their misconceptions about the USSR. I felt I knew more, or as much as anyone in that room, from listening to RM. As the old adage goes, it doesn't hurt to know your enemy. Aside from RM, more "direct" info on the Soviets is available from the magazine SOVIET LIFE, 1706 18th St NW, Washington, DC 20009. Subscription is $6, sample 75c.

(Todd Thompson, Chula Vista CA) Kathy Lynch and others made some good points in RIB 53 about propaganda on RM. RM's "news" broadcasts are selective, slanted, and thoroughly deceptive. Having said this, however, allow me to point out the other side of the coin. Sure, the Soviets are the kings of BS, but let us not ignore the slanted coverage given by our own media. A case in point is the recent Space Shuttle flight. US media billed the success of the Columbia as "a triumph for the American Way." "This mission makes us proud to be Americans," one commentator said. "It's things like this that prove America is still number one!" said another. Similar statements were made after the victory of the US hockey team during the 1980 Olympic Winter Games. What nationalistic nonsense! These achievements came about as a result of the efforts of skilled and dedicated individuals. To make political capital out of such events is pure jingoism. On TV and in the Press (here in the States) a complaint voiced often was "Our great achievement--the Space Shuttle flight--will be ignored by the Soviet press." I don't doubt it, but then how many Americans are aware of the achievements of the Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut space station? The point is, the Soviets do not have a monopoly on propaganda. It is important that we not ignore the BS being spread by our own media--especially while we have Cold-Warriors like Reagan and Haig in Washington.

(Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA) While Joe Adamov is a good announcer in RM's North American programs, especially MOSCOW MAILBAG, he does not make an excellent newsreader. He thinks that the Tehran prison was the site of over 20 executions of supporters and opponents of the ousted Iranian president Bani-Sadr. What really happened was the fact that firing squads executed the demonstrators! Joe ought to get with it, man, before he becomes the Joe Blow of Radio Moscow! As for the news being aired nine times in the North American service, it's definitely canned! The Iran screw-up was first heard at 2200 UTC June 22, and I heard it again at 0200 June 23, so it was repeated at 0000, 0300 and 0500 too. So Radio Moscow gets a double-sucking--canned programming plus crummy propaganda! To heck with Moscow --pretty soon it will match Albania's trash and then they ought to know how silly it is for us to listen to Communist broadcasting!

Q. *Who is the Russian who broadcasts each day in a perfect American accent on Radio Moscow's short-wave service to the U.S.?—Ed Green, St. Paul, Minn.*
A. The Voice of Moscow, beamed to the U.S. in daily propaganda chats, belongs to Vladimir Pozner, son of a French mother and a Russian father who once worked for MGM in New York City. Young Pozner was educated in the U.S. but in the 1950s returned to the Soviet Union, where he was hired as a reporter by Novosti, the Soviet press agency. He was transferred to the broadcasting division 10 years ago, now has a daily five-minute commentary on Radio Moscow.

(Parade, via Robert R Brown, Ohio)

(Punch, April 15 via WDXC Contact) Vladimir Posner recently visited the UK. While here he made a couple of appearances on the BBC-1 TV programme PLATFORM ONE in which he debated with an American journalist. He also appeared on Radio 2's JIMMY YOUNG SHOW, in confrontation with Lord Chalfont, former Labour government cabinet minister and now ardent anti-Marxist. A recent edition of the topical satirical British magazine Punch also carried an interview with him. In reply to a contention that Soviet journalism appeared rather different from British journalism, "That's partly true, I think". "Our reporters do not have the concept of the scoop. We don't write about individuals, about personal crimes, accidents, divorces or the like. Our aim is to draw attention to social problems, to moral issues. We are not ashamed to educate people, to provoke anger even, certainly concern about what is happening and why it happens. We don't spread blood and gore, sex and violence across the pages because we feel that is dangerous. If you believe that the press influences people, you must consider the effect this may have on disturbed individuals, on those who feel encouraged to imitate what they read, or to get themselves in the limelight." "You must not think that the Soviet people never complain. I assure you that no one there is ever satisfied. They are the nation with the most beefs in the world and the most to beef about. They know what is happening in Poland but I do not believe they want separate trade unions. Our unions have tough negotiations with the management - and it is all carried in our press too, not in "Pravda" or "Izvestia" perhaps, but you can read stories of these discussions in the local press."

(Ventura County Star Free Press, Feb. 12 via Spence Naylor, ASWLC) The CIA is now packaging the warp and woof (Radio Moscow broadcasts). It has a Foreign Broadcast Information Service which transcribes Radio Moscow's programs and sells them by subscription. Alas, that support for Afghanistan does not extend to Sterling, IL. And this has been bad news for Radio Moscow. Sterling radiostation WSDR used to be the only outlet in the nation [sic] to carry the Russian broadcasts as part of its regular programming; that is, until the events in Afghanistan. WSDR executive Lindsay Davis says his station would broadcast [sic] Moscow tapes to generate controversy. All told, the CIA thinks about 250,000 Americans tune in...

(Anon., August ASWLC) Some shows on Radio Moscow World Service: THE WAY WE SEE IT, dedicated to dissecting and displaying the disposition of the Soviet leaders through explaining the foreign and domestic policies of the Politburo. If you want to really understand why RM sounds like it does, listen carefully to this programme--you could learn a lot--daily at 0010, 0610, 1210, 1810. NEWSREEL is a conglomeration of on-the-spot reports from correspondents in the field, weekdays 0410, 1010, 1610, 2210. If you are interested in learning more about the Soviet way of life, and the diverse people who live in the world's largest country, check out PEOPLE & EVENTS, weekdays 0510, 1110, 1710, 2310, warts and all. For another perspective, check out MEET THE PEOPLE, the lives of "average and not-so-average Soviet citizens", Saturdays at 0710, 1310, 1910; Sundays GMT 0110. MAILBAG on the World Service airs Wednesdays 0710, 1310, 1910, Thurs 0110; Saturdays 1610, 2210, Sundays 0410, 1010. In my experience, RM always replies to queries by return mail with a personal letter. Music: JAZZ SHOW, Tuesdays 0730, 1330, 1930, Wednesdays 0130. I know of no other place to get a rundown of what's happening with Soviet jazz. You may be pleasantly surprised by the show. For the pop music lover, there is another program to sample and savor, DISC PANORAMA, served up piping hot, Mondays 0730, 1330, 1930, Tuesdays 0130 has everything you need for a balanced "course", with a rundown of Soviet LPs and singles, the latest releases. SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, Fri & Sat at same times as MEET THE PEOPLE; and SPOTLIGHT ON SPORTS, at the same times Tue & Wed. [times are actually :11 past hour and 31½ past -gh]

gh: For additional reading, check the July/August 1981 issue of "Liberty", "a magazine of religious freedom", 6856 Eastern Ave NW, Wash DC 20012 for a series of articles "The Gospel According to Radio Moscow", including transcripts of some RM programming, and a section on religious content in missionary and other broadcasts from the west into the USSR. Tnx to Kim Elliott & Wayne Pierce for copies.

Russian-language station may join California radio

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—The Russians are coming—to the California broadcasting business.

If you are lonesome for Leningrad, pining for Pinsk or just want to hear what Johnny Carson sounds like in Russian (Hey-ooooh, Tovarisch), you may soon be able to listen to Russian-language broadcasts in California without fumbling for the shortwave Voice of Moscow.

Three former Soviet communications media veterans who have been converted to capitalism are launching a "cable radio station" in Russian.

THEY ARE AIMING at a market of Soviet immigrants in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey and Santa Barbara that they say numbers 100,000.

Advertisers, they claim, should be glad to get a channel to hawk their wares in Russian.

"Sociological research has shown that immigrants from the Soviet Union, having been deprived of essential goods in the USSR, are among the best buying group of consumers in the United States," said Yulian Fainer, president of the station, to be called WWCS.

Before coming to the United States, Fainer was head of the advertising studio of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and executive producer of the Ukrainian Television Corp.

The group's program producer is Serge Levin, who was director of radio and television in Leningrad. The editor-in-chief is Emil Draitser, a former humor writer for Moscow films and television, who recently published a collection of Soviet anti-government jokes, *Forbidden Laughter*.

The trio plans to be on the air for eight to 10 hours a day, Draitser said, offering simultaneous translation into Russian of some U.S. TV shows (viewers turn down the sound on the TV and turn up the radio), and some original programming.

ITS OWN PROGRAMS will include reading selected new stories from the Los Angeles Times and Russian lessons for Americans, Draitser said.

The service, which costs $40 to install and $20 a month, is an offshoot of a Russian-language station begun earlier this year in New York. Organizers hope the West Coast service will be available this year.

(Chicago Sun-Times, July 31, 1981, via Christos Rigas, Chicago)

U S A (Greg Monti, Washington DC) AS IT HAPPENS [from CBC, Canada] will be carried on the NPR satellite system starting sometime this fall, I believe at 1830 ET from October 1, via the St. Paul [Minnesota Public Radio] uplink. It's being offered via the Extended Program Service. Wonder if they'll charge for it?

gh: This means all NPR affiliates will have access to it, but each individual station would have to be persuaded to carry it...if the program re-exists by then.

(Joel Rubin, San Francisco CA) QUÉBEC À LA CARTE is a S.F.-produced program of canadien jazz and pop carried on KC SM-FM Saturdays at 10 am. The producers, in case any other non-commercial outlets are interested, can be reached at Radio-Français, C.P. 1001, SF 94101

Belive it or not, our local Family Radio FM station (KEAR) does carry one worthwhile program. No, not the fantastic (as in Tolkien) OPEN FORUM. Rather, it is SACRED CONCERT HALL, Sunday afternoons--I believe 2-6 pm. Despite the name, much of the music is secular--but Christianity is much more tolerable in the form of a Bach organ piece than in the form of a fire-&-brimstone sermon. (Speaking of Bach, there was a program about him on WYFR in a series of inspirational biographies put out by Moody Bible Institute, on a GMT Tuesday in April around 0430. Those OPEN FORUMs, though, are unreal--I refuse to believe that anyone takes some of those topics seriously in 1981.) A form letter on behalf of THE ETERNAL LIGHT was received from "Vast Wasteland" former FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow:

"For more than three decades, THE ETERNAL LIGHT has produced religious programs of the highest quality, and of universal appeal. Yet today, the very survival of this popular program is threatened. As you know, NBC makes public service time available without cost to The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, producer of the programs. However, this generous network support is of no avail unless local stations broadcast the programs, and air them at times convenient to you and other listeners. In recent years, the proliferation of evangelical broadcasters has tempted local stations to drop national religious programs. The evangelists, whose programs have come to be known as the electronic church, buy local time, providing the stations with important additional income. Without your help, they will crowd the ETERNAL LIGHT and other valued programs off the air waves. The Seminary, in cooperation with an interfaith committee which includes the National Council of Churches, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the United States Catholic Conference, is fighting to increase station acceptance of network religious programs. [Contributions are then requested, to JTSoA, 3080 Broadway, NY 10027].

Local longwave aeronautical outlets giving weather such as Oakland on 363 kHz may be discontinued soon, due to the availability of alternative info sources. Public input is wanted, they announce.

(Herbert S Wolfson, NY) Did anybody see NBC MAGAZINE on Thursday July 30, when they interviewed the Israeli SW enthusiast/news reporter? They sure did everything they could to keep up the mad-scientist image. Lots of Morse code beeping away, hisses of static, poorly tuned SSB. And of course, Brinkley referred to the Israeli as not just "an ordinary ham radio operator." Why can't people get it through their heads that "ham" implies shortwave but that the converse is not necessarily true? (Although SW [listening] is a valuable stepping-stone for prospective hams.) By the way, what's the party line on hams? I know that for the most part they look down on and resent us--a lot of the hostility stemming from the conflict on 41 meters, or as they call it, 40. I did think it was interesting when they played a tape the Israeli (I didn't catch his name) [Michael Gurdus; old hat; RIB reprinted an article on him some time ago; and the NBC show was a rerun -gh] made, when Nixon was visiting Egypt, of a conversation between Air Force One and Washington. A man, code-named "Clawhammer" told Washington that "no one is to get hold of any tapes." The man was addressed as "Al", and I thought the voice sounded familiar. Sure enough, Brinkley confirmed that it was indeed Al Haig, when he was White House Chief of Staff. gh: So much for secrecy of communications....

(Bob Shrader, Austin TX) RIBers following the 9 kHz controversy in the trades should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the various published reports. These journals appear to be writing their stories entirely from accounts supplied by US broadcast industry spokespersons. For example, the broadcast trades did not staff the two-month meeting of the Panel of Experts in Geneva which studies technical aspects of 9 kHz vs 10 kHz spacing. Instead, they carried stories based on interviews with American delegates after those delegates returned to the states. We have yet to see the trade magazines provide a decent evaluation of this problem from the political perspectives of all of the countries in ITU Region 2 (or at least a broader view). I suspect that most of the arguments against a switch to 9 kHz spacing on the AM band made by broadcasters in this country are really smokescreens for fear of increased competition. On the surface, 9 kHz spacing appears to present no threat to SWLing, but a change to the narrow channel system could provide the opportunity for some countries in the southern part of Region 2 to at least consider switching part of their domestic shortwave broadcasting to the AM band.

(Wall Street Journal, Aug. 5 via Tom Walsh, Chelmsford MA)

FCC Drops Expansion Plan for AM Radio, Acts to Clarify License Renewal Criteria

By Stan Crock
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission moved to smooth the broadcasting industry's ruffled feathers in two areas that made broadcasters squawk—FCC policies on increased competition and license renewals.

Under former Chairman Charles Ferris the commission clashed repeatedly with the industry, perhaps nowhere more heatedly than over the questions of adding stations and reviewing a licensee's character at renewal time.

Predictions that the agency wouldn't be so combative under the new chairman, Mark Fowler, proved true yesterday. The commission reversed a 1979 vote to inject more competition in the AM radio band and moved to clarify its position on how it will judge a licensee's character.

The National Association of Broadcasters had lobbied hard for a reversal of the vote to reduce the space between stations on the AM, or amplitude modulation, band from nine kilohertz to 10. The FCC at the time estimated the action would make room for as many as 1,400 new stations.

Siding With Association

But, siding with the association, the FCC staff currently estimates the maximum number of new stations would be 400, and some of those would be allocated to Canada and Mexico. There are about 4,600 AM stations.

The new estimate led the commission to decide, on a four-to-two vote, that costs to the public and the industry outweighed the potential benefits. The conversion could cost the industry $20 million to $46 million, said Richard Shiben, chief of the FCC's broadcast bureau. And listeners might face greater interference on the airwaves, a situation that could result in less service than before, he added.

Supporters of increasing the number of stations argued the move would make possible more minority ownership of broadcasting outlets. They also contended more competition in the industry is needed, if the FCC, as the industry wants, reduces regulation and relies on market forces to keep broadcasters in line.

The vote means the commission will recommend to the State Department that it back retention of the 10-kilohertz spacing at a Western Hemisphere meeting in Rio de Janeiro in November. The State Department had planned on backing the nine-kilohertz proposal, but said it would be guided by the FCC. The rest of the world has nine-kilohertz spacing.

The vote on the AM spacing issue came at a closed FCC meeting. At an earlier open session, the agency had a spirited debate over whether to judge licensee's "character" at license renewal time, as well as the possible methods of judging character. The commissioners decided to ask for public comment by Sept. 25 on how the FCC should conduct the character inquiries.

The commission previously has reviewed licensees' character on a case-by-case basis, without any set guidelines. The FCC's move yesterday is seen as a step toward giving the industry certainty about what criteria the FCC will consider, and possibly narrowing the criteria.

Commissioner James Quello, citing more than 70 occasions in which licenses have been revoked because of character defects, said broadcasters are "threatened with utter extinction because of violations." That doesn't happen with any other kind of company, he said.

Limiting Review

Chairman Fowler suggested the commission limit its character review to conduct that relates to either broadcasting operations or a broadcaster's relations with the commission.

The issue took on increased significance last year, when the commission decided that RKO General Inc. wasn't qualified to hold licenses in Boston, Los Angeles and New York, partly because of questionable domestic political contributions and questionable foreign payments by its parent company, General Tire & Rubber Co.

The commission also had found that RKO and General Tire engaged in anticompetitive and possibly illegal reciprocal trade practices.

(Philadelphia Daily News, April 10, via Joe Hanlon)

Klan Foes Kut Into WCAU Airtime

Ten people chanting anti-Ku Klux Klan slogans burst into a WCAU Radio (1210 AM) broadcasting booth yesterday afternoon and disrupted a program before being arrested.

The group, calling themselves members of the International Committee Against Racism, said they were protesting the involvement of former KKK leader David Duke on an April 2 talk show.

The 10 dashed past a security guard and burst into a second-floor studio at WCAU's City Avenue complex in Bala Cynwyd. Station manager Sherman Wildman said they were on the air only a few seconds before announcer Wally Kennedy turned off his microphone.

Lower Merion Township police released the 10 for a hearing on trespassing charges.

(CBS Press Release, August 3) Ian Martin, one of the most prolific writers and actors for CBS RADIO MYSTERY THEATER, died of a heart attack last week at his Westport CT home. Hi Brown, creator, director and executive producer of the series, called Martin's death "a sad loss to the creativity of MYSTERY THEATER." Martin had written more than 250 dramas and acted in some 500 episodes during the eight years of MYSTERY THEATER broadcasts on the CBS Radio Network Brown added: "He was a gifted writer for the arts, including films, novels, television and magazines. But he always felt that radio was a special medium and it was the one he most enjoyed writing for. Some of Ian's adaptations of the classics are among the best ever done for MYSTERY THEATER. In addition to his writing, Martin's acting career spanned Broadway, TV, films and commercials. He also served as writer for a number of daytime TV dramas, including ONE LIFE TO LIFE, THE EDGE OF NIGHT, and SEARCH FOR TOMORROW.

(Ed Stone, NY NY) Driving to work every morning now I try to catch THE ADVERTISING REPORT over WQXR(AM) 1560 at 8:00 ET. It is always interesting to keep tabs on the world of big business. I also try to catch Henry Morgan's witty commentary over WNEW (AM) 1130 about 20 minutes later. My new drive-to-work lifestyle also enables me to catch WNEW from about 5:30 to 6:30 pm ET, when they specialize in music of the Big Band era--the Dorseys, etc.

gh: Though appearing in "SWL" last month, I'd like to point out that ABC's PERSPECTIVE 1 & 2 are carried GMT Mon 0506+0554 on 50 kW WCKY-1530 Cincinnati.

—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—SPORT III—

Network focuses only on sports

New US radio showers listeners with flood of games, events

AVON, Conn. (AP)—When Enterprise Radio speaks, only some people listen.

But that response is enough to make those at the nation's first all-sports radio network believe they are tuned into the needs of an immense audience they intend to someday lure away from other radio networks.

Since taking to the air in January, Enterprise Radio has signed up 60 am affiliates scattered across the country, with 16 of those located in the top 25 markets. The affiliates range from the top station in the Milwaukee market to one of the weakest in the Detroit area.

Seven days a week, 24, hours a day, Enterprise Radio uses a unique satellite system to feed its affiliates a steady stream of sports that includes five-minute updates at 15 minutes after and 15 minutes before every hour, about 20 sports features weekly, and a daily 13-hour sports talk show.

The volume of sports information is so much that Scott Rasmussen, president and co-founder of the network, said Er already has produced more hours of radio sports than NBC, CBS, ABC and Mutual Radio networks combined will produce for the entire year.

"We're unlike a typical network," Rasmussen said. "We deal with one product—sports—and nothing else."

Eventually, he said he hopes the network will achieve totalsports identification, meaning that whe people turn on their radios to listen to sports, they will tune in an ER affiliate. To that end, the network has aggressivly tried to negotiate contracts for many major sports events.

ER held the exlusive US radio rights to the National Hockey League's 1981 Stanley Cup finals, which it broadcast live.

It also broadcast the Larry Holmes-Leon Spinks heavyweight championship fight live, and provides daily reports on tennis from Wimbeldon.

Unable to provide live coverage of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont horse races, because of contract rights, the network provided five days of pre-race coverage from the race site for the Derby, Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Rasmussen said Enterprise Radio also put in a bid to major league baseball earlier this year in an attempt to win the radio broadcast rights for the World Series, the All-Star game and the divisional and league playoff games, but lost to CBS.

CBS copped the prize with a two-year contract offer of a reported $4.8 million. Rasmussen said ER offered a higher bid, but lost out because it was too new to the market.

"We don't have a track record yet," he said. "All baseball has done is give them (CBS) a two-year contract, and in that time we will have a track record."

In the meantime, Rasmussen said ER will continue to bid for the broadcast rights to all major sports events. He noted that contracts for most major sports events come up for renegotiation by 1985.

But realizing that the pursuit of contracts is but one way to make a name, ER also has given its reporters a free hand to aggressively pursue stories.

That approach, Rasmussen said, is unique because sports traditionally has been on a second tier. The result has been that ER has been able to hire experienced sports broadcasters frustrated by those traditions, he said.

"There are no holds barred here," reporter Rise Jill Miller said. "We are really encouraged to go after it (sfories)."

Both Miller and fellow reporter Curt Chapli, both defectors from ABC Radio, said that after a slow start, ER's reporting is starting to gain the respect of other network reporters and, most importably, athletes.

"Our programming is as good or better than other networks," Rasmussen said.

"We view ouselves as the biggest and best sports newtork there is," he said of his staff of 19 full-time reporters.

While there may be those who doubt that opinon now, Rasmussen said he is confident that in time ER will be the recognized leader in radio sports.

"As the 80s go on, the question is can they (other networks) compete with us? The answer is no," he said.

Dow Jones will test subscription radio

8/8/81

By W. KIM HERON
Free Press Staff Writer

Dow Jones & Co. will test market a new subscription radio service in four cities yet to be named, the company has announced.

Dow Jones thus will become one of the few companies to use the relatively little known subchannel capability on all FM radio stations.

The subchannel allows a second broadcast signal to be carried piggyback on the same frequency as regular broadcasts. The second signal does not interfere with reception of the first but can be picked up only with a special receiver.

According to Ken St. John, chief of engineering for John Electronics, the chief supplier of subchannel receivers and related equipment, the subchannels are used chiefly by institutions such as banks for transferring information.

But subchannels also are used for Muzak and other background music distribution. National Public Radio stations (Detroit's WDET-FM is among them) use their subchannel capabilities for special programming to aid the visually impaired, providing aural versions of books and magazines. One system, called the Physicians Radio Network, broadcasts only medical news.

St. John estimated that hundreds of thousands of subchannel receivers are in use across the country. Dow Jones said it will purchase 10,000 of the special receivers from Johnson Electronics of Casselberry, Fla., for about $3.4 million.

Subscribers to the Dow Jones service will be able to select subjects and companies in which they are interested and code this information into their receivers. When stories fitting the selection codes are broadcast, the receiver will either play them aloud or record them on a cassette for playback later.

Dow Jones' publishing ventures include the Wall Street Journal, Barron's, Book Digest and Dow Jones News.

(Subscription Radio story above from Detroit Free Press via Zack Schindler, who asks:) Would this system help NPR's financial situation? Or imagine free-form rock-n-roll stations. Does anyone know if SCA can be broadcast in stereo?

gh: Lots of stations have SCAs; it is not something for nothing--it reduces the main channel modulation by a minimum of 10% and does degrade the audio quality. Two different SCA frequencies could make for stereo, but it's not done--lo fi, anyway.

(Bob Shrader, Austin TX) I strongly disagree with the argument that the quality of NPR's MORNING EDITION is declining. Bob Edwards and crew continue to offer much-needed background on the significant news of the day and, sometimes, the overlooked news developments. What I have noticed over the past few months is the use of stories by NPR correspondents that were aired the previous afternoon on ALL THINGS CONSIDERED. I'm sure this was a budgetary decision, and I don't see it as a problem because few listeners hear all of both programs. MORNING EDITION airs fewer creative-type feature pieces, but more sports and fine arts (a little heavy in this area for my taste) than ATC. But the quality of MORNING EDITION remains high and it continues to be a "must" on my listening list.

(Robert Clary, Eureka CA) I agree with Maxfield Greenwood about AFRTS. I think AFRTS gets inordinately bad press, considering the mission it has to fulfill. I'll take ALL THINGS CONSIDERED to VOA's HISTORY OF DISCO any day....

(John R Tulloss, Spokane WA) It certainly has been nice not having to listen to PROGRAM NOTES on AFRTS to find out what programs will and might be canceled by sports, since the baseball players went on strike. While I don't object to sporting events being broadcast on radio and TV so much, I think they should follow a regular schedule like other programs. One thing they could do would be to record the game and show only the parts where the clock is running, airing it at the same time each week. Not only would that cut their length in half, but it would keep them from going over their allotted time by leaving out the extra commentary if necessary. While sportsfans might not like this idea, sporting events have become so "mediaized" anyway it's time they did something so they don't interfere with other scheduled programs.

gh: I hate to disillusion you, but during the baseball strike AFRTS was airing a heavy schedule of sports, for those addicts must have their fix--even if it's exhibition football games and replays of 20-year-old World Series games! With the installation of an R390A-URR at WUOT, I can easily monitor PROGRAM NOTES daily now at 1735½--I note they scheduled the monthly August NEWSMARK from CBS on Sunday the 30th at 0835½--during the period US transmitters are silent; ditto an NBC Special, Mon 31 at 0830.

(Jack Anderson, Wash. Post July 25, via Robert Foxworth; M Burns, R Jordan too)

The Ante Rises Over Radio Free Europe

On May 8, Bavarian state police showed up at the headquarters of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty in Munich and arrested a German employe on charges of spying for the Romanian intelligence service.

What was particularly shocking was that the suspected espionage agent, Klara Baltes, was the personal secretary of the central news division director of the U.S. government-owned radio stations. She had been working at RFE since 1952.

"We have been told by authorities," a radio official wrote to his superiors in Washington, "that she is accused of having provided reports on the radios to the Romanians for the past 20 years or so." The woman's husband was also arrested as a spy.

Meanwhile, Emil Georgescu, a supervising program editor, has complained that he was the target of physical attacks and death threats instigated by the Romanian secret police. Munich authorities are investigating his charges.

These episodes are only the most dramatic of the troubles recounted by RFE-RL officials in "strictly confidential" memos seen by my associate Indy Badhwar. They indicate that serious problems continue to plague the stations, which have the vital mission of broadcasting news and commentary to Eastern Europeans to counteract the Orwellian output of their communist governments' tightly controlled media.

I've already reported on problems ranging from suspected sabotage to administrative incompetence and embarrassing blunders, like broadcasting the wrong program to the wrong country at the wrong time — in the wrong language.

Here are some of the latest foulups:

• The RFE-RL transmitter in Pals, Spain, is "inefficient and becoming difficult to maintain," said one memo. Insiders say the real problem is not technical but political — trying to persuade a reluctant Spanish government to sign a long-term agreement on use of its facilities.

• A plan to set up eight 250-kilowatt transmitters in either Pakistan or the Sinai to serve Central Asia has run into opposition from the Pakistani and Israeli government.

• The transmitter complex in Gloria, Portugal — our biggest and most effective — is in drastic need of modernization. Eleven new 250-kilowatt transmitters and antennas are scheduled to be installed there, but three of the transmitters have been held up by Portuguese customs officials without explanation.

• Last summer, the antenna on a new 150-kilowatt medium-wave transmitter in Holzkirchen, Germany, fell down. It is RFE-RL's only medium-wave transmitter serving Poland after dark and Czechoslovakia during daylight hours.

The radio stations' difficulties couldn't come at a worse time. Broadcasts by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty could be a crucial weapon in the Polish people's gallant struggle against the Soviet behemoth.

Rep. Jim Courter (R-N.J.), a member of the Armed Services Committee, raised this point in a private note to President Reagan urging that the administration increase funding for the two radio stations. RFE-RL should be upgraded, he wrote, "because such broadcasting provides vital, truthful information to the captive populations of U.S.S.R. and East Europe about developments in their countries and the likelihood of a Soviet invasion, and circumstances surrounding an actual invasion."

Denied the broadcasts, the Poles will be hampered in their efforts to coordinate opposition, Courter wrote, and the Russians, "who rely for the success of their operations upon the suppression of the truth, will be able to act with greater impunity."

(Arthur S Getzel, NY) Reagan and Radio: I am always reading perturbing articles about what America's number one Neanderthal plans to do next; like renaming VOA broadcasts to Cuba as "Radio Free Cuba" and Reagan's proposed cuts in public radio. He talks about too much government interference --I laugh at this. All his proposals not only show autocratic tendencies but also intolerance of opposing political philosophies. He plans to use the international broadcasting capacity of the US govt as the tool of a reactionary foreign policy. However, word somes that VOA insiders are fighting America's reactionary policymakers. I am sure most VOA personnel are professional journalists. They do not want the VOA to become an overt propaganda machine. Reagan does not realize that if the VOA really starts to pump out propaganda, in the end.

his policies will be defeated. The world will then start to take what America is saying with a grain of salt. Another point. If Reagan does destroy public radio, it will only prove that the right is suffering from philosophical poverty. They can destroy rather than create. Public radio has produced some of the most critically acclaimed programs America has ever heard. To cut its funds shows an intolerance for any philosophy to the left of Jerry Falwell. Just remember, any intolerant society is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. All periods of intellectual, social and political ferment America has had, happened during periods in which there was the greatest freedom. Just compare the Jacksonian era to the McCarthy era. Get my point. [see clipping after ANTIGUA]

gh: For further reading about US international broadcasting see: "Trying to Take Hold at Radio Free Europe", Suzanne Garment's "Capital Chronicle" column in the June 12 Wall Street Journal (thanks to Tom True, Haines AK, for sending us a copy); "Getting the Message to Moscow", Washington Star editorial, July 7 (via Greg Monti); replies to it from Charles D. Ablard of BIB, and from Walter Zachariasiewicz appeared in the Letters column July 18, "The U.S. Is Still in Good Voice". "Put the US back in government information", by former NSC member Paul B. Henze, in the July 2 Christian Science Monitor (via Ken MacHarg). A long, critical article, "I Hear America Mumbling", by Charles Fenyvesi, appeared in the July 19 Washington Post Magazine (via Bryan Cordray & Bob Foxworth), and was reprinted [in full?] on page 17 of The Guardian, August 16 (via Rick Penner & Doug Thompson), that is, The Manchester Guardian Weekly. A rebuttal to it from M. William Haratunian, VOA Deputy Director, appeared subsequently in the Washington Post (via Foxworth), date unknown, headed "A Bad Distortion of VOA" An AP report in the Louisville Courier-Journal (via MacHarg), Aug. 15 says USICA correspondent Everly Driscoll, 41, died in Nairobi, Kenya following an incident with car thieves as she was accompanied by VOA Nairobi correspondent Hugh Muir. An AP report in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 5, via (Joe Hanlon), says Radio Hanoi [sic] has accused the VOA of enticing "boat people" from Vietnamese shores by giving info on sea conditions and location of rescue ships. The Hanoi claim was based on a story in the July 17 Far Eastern Economic Review; VOA Bangkok bureau chief denied it.

(Claes von Hofsten, Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 28 Feb 81, via FBIS via R Horvitz) In a letter postmarked in Göteborg, three persons who described themselves as an armed secret execution group have assumed responsibility for a bomb attack against Radio Free Europe in Munich last Saturday /21 Feb/. The letter is written in Polish. The three signatures are illegible. The letter reached the radio station in Munich Friday /27 Feb/. In the bombing attack late Saturday evening eight persons were injured, three of them seriously. In addition, great material damage was done. The three seriously injured all belonged to the Czechoslovak editorial staff. The head of the Swedish SÄPO /Security Police/, Sven-Åke Hjälmroth, says that it had been known earlier that there are certain Polish groups in Göteborg, but that they had not previously been guilty of any form of violent actions or threatened violence. "If there is a Polish group behind the bombing, it still will not be altogether simple to find out the political hue of such a group," says Sven-Åke Hjälmroth. "We know there /are/ a number of Polish groups in Sweden, both for the regime and against it"...

(Brian Gilmore) After seeing Maxfield Greenwood's article under ALBANIA in RIB 55, giving VOA his "yuck" award, I must write in defense of VOA, one of the most enjoyable and reliable stations on the air. How Greenwood could even compare VOA to RMWS is beyond me. Why is he so worried about propaganda (systematic efforts to spread opinions or beliefs)? What's so bad about that? The way propaganda is used is another matter. It makes him feel like an ant? Too bad--I enjoy other countries' opinions on international matters. Also, he should keep his political views on Vietnam out of RIB. I'm only 16 and I don't remember the war, but I do know that my brother was killed there. People who label him and his fellow servicemen as terrorists should keep their bullshit to themselves.

(Gastón Federico Rosenstrauch, Tortuguitas, Argentina) VOA started a Spanish DX program Aug. 8, Mondays at 0235 GMT for 7 minutes. From November it will be 15 minutes, or be dropped, depending on listener response. It's being done by my good friend Mauricio Goldchain, one of the best Spanish speaking announcers on shortwave. He's not a DXpert, but he's learning; the contributions he's been receiving, with the exception of Adrian Korol and another colleague, are rather mediocre--someone in New York insists on giving times in EST instead of GMT or UTC because he says listeners are not familiar with the system. Even worse, he requires people who want a reply from him to send three IRCs! That amounts to "selling correspondence"--is this a hobby or a business?

gh: That is a bit much, as two IRCs ought to be plenty to cover an airmail reply from the US to anywhere in Latin America. VOA does have a 'thing' about EST in both its Spanish and English broadcasts to Latin America--even when EST does not exist in the US (except in Indiana), and the term is chauvinistic, even meaningless in the context of South America, where it ought to be Western Standard Time... I checked for this DX program GMT Monday the 24th at 0235-0300 and did not hear it; 6190, 9670, etc.

(Ken MacHarg, IN) I made my second tour of VOA studios in DC recently. They were very cordial. The day was filled with reserved slots, but the tour hostess allowed me to tag along part-way with some new foreign service trainees. The most fascinating part, as usual, was the visit to the newsroom and

the "bubble" where correspondents call in their stories. Guide says VOA beat US nets with news about Reagan shooting. Regarding gh's comment in RIB 53, who says that because a man comes from work experience with Bonneville International (broadcasting arm of the Mormon Church) and had experience with WNYW that he would run VOA like a missionary station? If you remember WNYW, it was far from a mssionary station under BI ownership. Some time was sold to religious broadcasters, and a few Mormon programs were carried (like the Tabernacle Choir) but the rest of the broadcasts were strictly commercial. I would think that Conkling's SW experience would be an asset. Also, I have heard that VOA is one place Reagan budget has allowed for an increase, and I hear a move is underfoot to change the name of the parent agency, International Communications Agency, back to USIS.

(Gregg K. Kakesako, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Jan. 23, via Dale Park, HI) Mary G. F. Bitterman, who recently resigned as VOA director, today was appointed director of the [Hawaii] state Department of Regulatory Agencies by Gov. George Ariyoshi. Bitterman --36--will replace Tany Hong, 50; the cabinet job pays $42,500 a year. In December, 1979, Bitterman was nominated by former President Carter to become the youngest woman to head the VOA. Her presidential appointment was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 28, 1980. Bitterman seven years ago became the youngest person and the first woman to head Hawaii Public Television (KHET). With that appointment, she also became the youngest general manager in the national network of PBS.

gh: For reasons unknown, VOA has exchanged certain program times on the weekend Caribbean/Latin American service compared to that shown in Aug RIB p 30 and Sept "SWL"--Sun 0030 is PRESS CONFERENCE USA; 0230 NEW YORK NEW YORK. GMT Mon 0030 ISSUES IN THE NEWS; 0130 SPOTLIGHT; 0230 STUDIO ONE.

USA: Per a spokesman for WRNO, the forthcoming new shortwave station based in New Orleans, it will begin testing this fall, with regular programming to commence from this winter. The 15 MHz channel of 15175 kHz heretofore planned will not be used. Instead, 15420 kHz, suggested by the IFRB, will take its place. Interestingly, it's reported that the U.S.'s acceptance of the IFRB's 15420 kHz recommendation is the first time such a recommendation has been accepted by our Government.

Interestingly, programming will include French from the Acadian, or "Cajun", community in Louisiana to listeners in Québec and beyond. It's a sad fact that the Acadian experience, which dates back to the first Norman fishing village in Newfoundland in 1504, is scarcely known in this country, much less abroad. Indeed, even within Louisiana local stations rarely carry French-language programs, and of these a disconcerting number appear to be missionaries who continue to insist on trying to "convert" these people, who have paid dearly over the years trying to maintain their own culture, language, and religion. One can only hope that these Cajun programs will include some time in English, as well, so that the learning process can encompass all those within Canada and the U.S. (nominally, of course, the broadcasts cannot be beamed to the US, per FCC regulations). Too, ancient Acadian traditional music and modern Cajun music alike would make delightful additions to the world's airwaves! (Larry Magne, PA)

Multicareered Conkling picked to head VOA

Bonneville director, former recording executive and performer is President's choice for Voice of America director

President Reagan has picked as his first head of the Voice of America a man whose long career in communications includes service in broadcasting, motion pictures, and the recording industry; the production of a musical play, even performing as a member of a singing family. The choice is James B. Conkling ("Closed Circuit," March 16 and May 18), who has crowded those and a number of other activities into his 66 years.

Conkling's long-time friendship with Charles Z. Wick, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as head of the International Communications Agency, led to the President's decision to appoint Conkling. (The nomination has not yet been sent to the Senate.) But Wick had more than friendship as a basis for his recommendation.

Since 1965, Conkling has been a director of Bonneville International Corp., which owns four AM's, seven FM's and two television stations. It also owns a transponder on Westar I. Since 1978, Conkling has headed Bonneville's BEI Productions Inc., which develops story material for motion pictures and television as well as ideas for recording and book publishing.

Conkling had a couple of other major occupations in the last 10 years, as well. In 1970, he was one of the founders and became vice president of Raymar Book Co., of Monrovia, Calif., which became the largest trade book wholesale distributor west of the Mississippi, and of the Ward Ritchie Press, of Pasadena, Calif., a publisher of books on specialized subjects. Both companies were sold in 1980. And from 1975 to 1977, Conkling was producer of "Threads of Glory," a traveling musical play with a patriotic theme tied to the Bicentennial celebration. The production involved two companies, including a 60-voice choir and 50-piece orchestra.

Conkling's connection with Bonneville dates from 1962, and that early association introduced him to international broadcasting. He was president, from 1962 until 1965, of the International Educational Broadcasting Corp., a Bonneville subsidiary that operated the five short-wave transmitters of WRUL Radio New York. The station broadcast commercially sponsored programing to Europe, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Africa.

But Conkling has had a talent for music—in his early years, he was a musician and arranger in dance orchestras—and that led him into a major career in the 1940's and '50's in recording.

He was vice president in charge of artists and repertoire at Capitol Records Inc. from 1942 until 1951, and during that time the company grew to be the third largest in the country. He headed Columbia Records from 1951 to 1956, in the years when it became the largest record company in the country. And in 1958, he was founder of Warner Bros. Records, where he served as president until 1961. Warner Bros. is now one of the largest record companies in the world. During those years, Conkling was president of the Record Industry Association of America (1954-55) and was one of the six original founders of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

Conkling went out front with his feeling for music between 1965 and 1968 as a performing member of the King family. (He got into the group by marriage; his wife, Donna, is one of the King sisters.) He not only sang with the family on television and on tour; he directed their music publishing and recording companies and supervised their copyrights.

In addition to his background in communications, Conkling has something else to draw on in his new job—his experience as a world traveler. He has traveled throughout the U.S., Canada and Mexico, Western and Eastern Europe, Asia (including the Peoples Republic of China), Africa, South America and the West Indies.

Broadcasting May 25 1981

K G E I -- SAN FRANCISCO

HMG	HSF	
2130	2:30 PM.	Salida al Aire
2131	2:31 PM.	"Haven Of Rest" (inglés)
2200	3:00 PM.	Noticias (Titulares)
2205	3:05 PM.	**HISPANO AMERICA** – Historia – Música Costumbres y . . . "Diálogos para el Hombre"
2230	3:30 PM.	Noticias (10 minutos)
2240	3:40 PM.	Lectura Bibilica (5 minutos)
2245	3:45 PM.	Música y . . . "Conciencia"
2300	4:00 PM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
2305	4:05 PM.	**NOS ESCRIBEN** – Música – Lectura de Cartas – Cadena de la Amistad
2330	4:30 PM.	Revista Noticiosa (20 minutos)
2350	4:50 PM.	**UNA PAUSA EN EL CAMINO** – Breve meditación Devocional
0000	5:00 PM.	Noticias
0005	5:05 PM.	**PAGINAS SUELTAS** – Comentando – Reflexión – Lectura Biblica – Oyente del Día
0030	5:30 PM.	**RINCON INFANTIL** – Música y charla para niños – Relato Bíblico, para niños
0100	6:00 PM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0105	6:05 PM.	**DEPARTIENDO CON LA JUVENTUD** – Música – Diexismo – Revista al Pasado – Para tí, Joven.
0130	6:30 PM.	Revista Noticiosa
0145	6:45 PM.	**LA BIBLIA EN UN AÑO** – Lectura Biblica sin comentarios.
0200	7:00 PM.	Revista Noticiosa (15 minutos)
0215	7:15 PM.	**LA BIBLIA DICE** – Enseñanza Biblica y música cristiana.
0230	7:30 PM.	Noticias
0235	7:35 PM.	**CATEDRA DEL AIRE** – Música Clásica – Consejos Médicos – Así Dice la Biblia – Reflexiones . . . "para el hombre que piensa"
0300	8:00 PM.	Noticias (10 minutos)
0310	8:10 PM.	**ESTUDIO BIBLICO** – Sencillo y ameno estudio bíblico.
0320	8:20 PM.	**INGLES POR RADIO** – Práctica y amena enseñanza del idioma inglés.
0330	8:30 PM.	**NOS ESCRIBEN LOS OYENTES**
0357	8:57 PM.	Cambio de Frecuencia a 31 metros – 9,615 Khz.
0400	9:00 PM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0405	9:05 PM.	**RINCON INFANTIL**
0430	9:30 PM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0435	9:35 PM.	**PROFECIAS BIBLICAS**
0500	10:00 PM.	Revista Noticiosa (15 minutos)
0515	10:15 PM.	**LA BIBLIA EN UN AÑO**
0530	10:30 PM.	**DEPARTIENDO CON LA JUVENTUD (1)** – ¿Sabía Ud.? – Diexismo – Música
0600	11:00 PM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0605	11:05 PM.	**PAGINAS SUELTAS**
0630	11:30 PM.	"Dios No Ha Muerto"
0635	11:35 PM.	**NUEVO ACENTO** (Alt. "Capilla del Aire") Simpático programa dramatizado de la vida real.
0700	00:00 MN.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0705	00:05 AM.	**HISPANOAMERICA**
0730	00:30 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0735	00:35 AM.	**DEL PULPITO AL AIRE** – Variados e interesantes temas bíblicos.
0800	1:00 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0805	1:05 AM.	**BIBLIOTECA DEL AIRE** – Lectura de libros escogidos – Alterna con "Electrónica Popular"
0830	1:30 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0835	1:35 AM.	**NOS ESCRIBEN**
0900	2:00 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
0935	2:35 AM.	**CATEDRA DEL AIRE**
1000	3:00 AM.	Noticias
1005	3:05 AM.	**NOTAS INTERNACIONALES** Un recorrido por el pasado, presente y el futuro, con información y música
1020	3:20 AM.	**LA BIBLIA EN UN AÑO**
1035	3:35 AM.	**BIOGRAFICAS MISIONERAS** – Relatos de hombres y mujeres a través de la historia en el campo misionero.
1100	4:00 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1105	4:05 AM.	**DEPARTIENDO CON LA JUVENTUD**
1130	4:30 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1135	4:35 AM.	La Biblia Dice – De Corazón a Corazón – Música Cristiana
1200	5:00 AM.	Revista Noticiosa (20 minutos)
1220	5:20 AM.	Estudio Bíblico
1230	5:30 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1235	5:35 AM.	**El Oyente del Dia**
1240	5:40 AM.	**"DIOS NO HA MUERTO"**
1255	5:55 AM.	Lectura Bíblica
1300	6:00 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1305	6:05 AM.	**RINCON INFANTIL**
1330	6:30 AM.	Noticias (10 minutos)
1340	6:40 AM.	Estudio Bíblico y Música Cristiana
1357	6:57 AM.	CAMBIO DE FRECUENCIA A 19 metros – 15355 khz.
1400	7:00 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1405	7:05 AM.	Nuevo Acento (Alt. "Capilla del Aire")
1430	7:30 AM.	Noticias (5 minutos)
1435	7:35 AM.	**PROFECIAS BIBLICAS**
1500	8:00 AM.	Resumen Final de Noticias
1520	8:20 AM.	Biblioteca del Aire
1530	8:30 AM.	Noticias y Música
1545	8:45 AM.	Una Pausa en el Camino
1557	8:57 AM.	Anuncio despedida y salida del aire.

ACLARACIONES: *Nuestras frecuencias son habitualmente las bandas de 19 y 31 metros respectivamente. Sugerimos que el oyente nos escuche y se familiarice así con los horarios de cambios de frecuencias.*

En cuanto al horario, aclaramos que las abreviaturas HMG, significan "Hora Meridiano de Greenwich" y HSF, "Hora de San Francisco".

Finalmente, la programación varía un poco el fin de semana, pero de manera especial el domingo. Aparecen algunos programas que no se repiten en ningún otro día.

Escríbanos a: "La voz de la Amistad"
Box 15
San Francisco, California, 94101, USA

S81 frequencies: 2130-0500 15280. 0400-1330 9615. 1330-1600 15355. (gh) Schedule via Fabio Borborini, NJ

(Miami Herald, August 22, via Steven Kamp, Hollywood FL, NASWA)

Radio Miami aims at Latin America

By MIMI WHITEFIELD
Herald Business Writer

Within a year radio listeners in Latin America may be able to pick up Radio Miami, a commercial shortwave station that will broadcast news for vacationers and business executives interested in South Florida.

Radio Miami will be operated by the Susquehanna Stations, owner of Spanish language radio stations WQBA-AM and FM.

"It will be aimed at the upper-class, moneyed Latin American who has investments or real estate here or plans to — as well as the vacationer," said Herb Levin, WQBA general manager.

The shortwave signal will be aimed at Latin American population centers like Caracas, Bogota and Quito, said Julio Rumbaut, station manager.

"This will help the Miami client reach the tremendous influx of Latin tourists," said Rumbaut.

WQBA officials said they expected to draw Radio Miami advertisers from Miami banks, department stores, hotels, rental-car agencies and other service companies that cater to tourists and executives.

Levin

'It will be aimed at the upper-class, moneyed Latin American who has investments or real estate here or plans to — as well as the vacationer.'

Herb Levin, WQBA general manager

The Spanish language broadcasts will be a mixture of world and local news, economic and stock market reports, and fashion, restaurant and theater reviews that will keep Latin Americans abreast of what is happening in Miami, said Levin.

Weekly reports on real estate deals and condominium prices also may be featured on Radio Miami, Levin said.

The Federal Communications Commission approved the license for the commercial shortwave station last month, but WQBA officials didn't make the news public until this week.

Levin was unsure when Radio Miami would debut because of the technical complexities of setting up a shortwave station but said the first broadcast might come within a year.

The initial capital for the project is "well above $1 million," said Levin. Last year, combined revenues for WQBA-AM and FM were $5.9 million.

"I don't see this (the shortwave station) as sending out a message to Cuba," said Levin. "But I do see it as a message to Central and South America that the free enterprise system is working here, and Latins are succeeding in Miami everyday."

Last week, the FCC also granted permission for WQBA-AM to increase its frequency from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts to counteract jamming by Cuba.

WQBA night time broadcasts have been plagued by a high-pitched screaming sound caused by a device similar to the one that the Soviet Union has used to jam U.S. Radio Free Europe's transmissions to Russia, said Levin.

"(The boost in power) will really improve our nighttime signal in Cuba and in Hialeah," said Levin. The station expects to go to 50,000 watts in December or January.

The shortwave and the regular WQBA broadcasts will orginate from WQBA's new broadcasting studios at Midway Mall.

WQBA, which has been located in Little Havana for the past five years, will be moving to 14,000-square foot studios in the old Richards Department store by late November, said Levin.

Although Levin said he regrets leaving Little Havana, he said, the move would place WQBA in the "epicenter of the Latin community" with Hialeah to the north and the heavily Latin Westchester section to the south.

U K O G B A N I (Arthur Poole, Coquille OR) BBC's THE FARMING WORLD should certainly continue to be listed in SHOWS WE LIKE. David Dixon, Mary Cherry and the other fine staff of this 20-minute weekly program cover the latest farming ideas and events from all over the world. Its message is appropriate to agriculturists in both the developed and developing countries. And SW is one of the best means for communicating farming knowledge to Third World areas since more people understand spoken rather than written language. Unfortunately, SW receivers are still beyond the reach of the masses. But farm leaders and extension personnel can listen no matter where they live. THE FARMING WORLD is tops in its field. And I state that based on my more than ten years professional experience as an agricultural extension agent in the US. Do RIB readers know of other good SW programs on farming?

(Loren Cox, Jr., Corbin KY) Have enjoyed the radio play versions of Dog House Lawrence writings the BBC has been presenting this summer; they have been, as one w'd have expected, generally well done. Re "Lady Chatterly's Lover": like Pound, Lawrence despised 'those who place money-lust before the pleasures of the senses'; & despite the late Edward Dahlberg's remarks about Mellors' 'mutton chop sexuality', a message of the book is that tenderness - the tenderness which is concomitant of true manhood - is the grace of sex & sensuality (tho' the Mellors-Lawrence concept of sexuality does retain aspects that are of the dog house variety). Mr Joyce didn't like LCL: called it 'lush'. And as for erotic writing, sh'd say that the scene in "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" where Stephen encounters the young girl wading, skirts lifted, unashamedly smiling at him, is a finer piece of erotic writing than anything in Lawrence.

(Andy Sennitt, Denmark) Although I know there are probably few sports fan reading RIB, I want to sing the praises of one who surely deserves more recognition along with people like Margaret Howard. I refer to one Paddy Feeny, who most weeks of the year presents SATURDAY SPECIAL on the BBCWS. Apart from his incredibly wide background knowledge of all major sports, Paddy has a rare gift for never getting tongue-tied, and thinking of a witty remark in the most stressing of circumstances. I have heard him with a studio guest who knocked his script on the floor in the middle of reading the soccer results, and he had to crawl on the floor to pick the paper up before continuing, but that didn't ruffle him. He can listen to his producer in one ear, cue in a reporter in the other, watch a different sport on TV, and talk coherently to the world all at once. And the more exciting news that comes flooding in at once, the more Paddy Feeny becomes the great professional. He bubbles over with genuine interest in everything on the show, and even one moderately interested in most sports cannot fail to become enthralled. His favourite trick is to pretend he's going to overrun, and then finish dead on time.

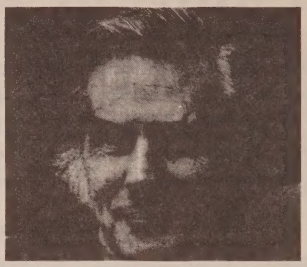
LITERATURE

Calling all story-writers

World Service competition

What is a short story? Is it just a novel squeezed into a shorter space, or is it more akin to the anecdote? V.S. Pritchett, one of Britain's best-known modern short story writers points out that while the novel is usually based on plot, the short story is based on design and in that way closely resembles the poem. In fact, says Pritchett the short story writer is inspired by the same impulse as the poet: he is singing a song to his audience – he finds the tune, the tune reaches a certain crisis, it develops, and then it is gone.

This month BBC World Service launches its **Special Short Story Competition** on the theme of the Old and the New. The closing date for entries is March 31st 1982 and there are three prizes – first prize £100, second £75 and third £50, and the winning stories will be broadcast. Stories should be from 2,000 to 2,300 words long – neither longer nor shorter! Please mark your entries clearly "Special Short Story Competition" so they will not be confused with the stories you send us for our regular short story programme which continues as usual throughout the competition period.



Edward Blishen tells of the problems

How to Write a Short Story

To help you write that winning story Edward Blishen is presenting two programmes on how to write a short story in our regular short story slot. In conversation with the writers Susan Hill and Francis King, he explores some of the problems facing all short story writers. Transcripts of these programmes will be available on request.

Sep 27th, Oct 4th 1330 rep Sep 28th, Oct 5th 0145, 0745, Sep 29th, Oct 6th 2145

Classic Short Stories

In the weeks following listeners can hear seven short stories by well-known authors which may help inspire budding story-writers.

The Princess
by Anton Chekhov
A story told with delightful irony: despite all her problems, the Princess is sure that she is loved and admired. But is she right? *11th*

The Count and the Wedding Guest
by O. Henry
A humorous story with a surprise at the end. Miss Conway is pining for her dead lover. How can Andy distract her and win her heart? *18th*

A Time to Keep
by Alan Sillitoe
An exploration of working class conflicts. Martin will soon leave school for the tough world of work. Will he abandon his secret fascination with books? *25th*

Suns (ex 4th) 1330 rep Mons (ex 5th) 0145, 0745, Tues (ex 6th) 2145

Lord of the Flies
by William Golding

abridged for radio in 14 parts by Vivien Creegor

The British novelist William Golding was 42 before his first novel was published in 1954, having previously been rejected by 21 different publishers.

He has said that writing *Lord of the Flies* was like tracing over the 'shape' of something which was before him as he wrote. Commentators have pointed to the universal moral implications behind the novel's main narrative structure.

For some it was the modern political nightmare, a glance over the shoulder at Nazi Germany. For others, a conscious dramatisation of Freudian psychology; yet for others an illustration of the thesis that life without civilised restraints becomes nasty, brutish and short and for others still, a treatise on the consequences of Original Sin.

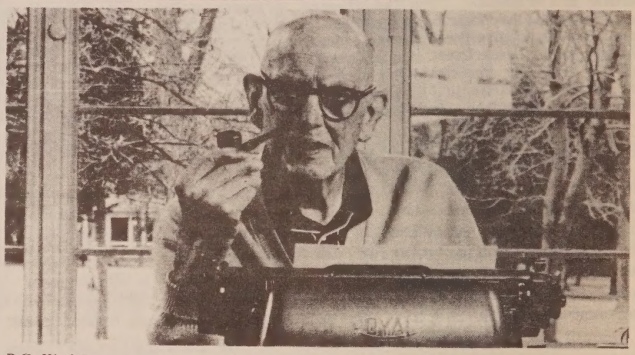
The novel portrays the efforts of a group of middle-class boys to cope when their plane crashes on a lonely island. At the outset, the children impose civilised standards of conduct on this tightly-knit community. A leader is elected. They have a meeting place for discussion and a conch shell, both to summon the community to meetings and to serve as a symbol of rational behaviour.

But the standards of the 20th century fade from the boys' minds with appalling ease.

Irrational fears beset them. They split into two groups: the hunters and those trying to retain their civilised standards and it is not long before the hunters begin to revel in bloodlusty pursuits. It is only a matter of time before their collective anger is vented against a human victim...

The reader is **Michael Williams.**

Tues 0730 rep Weds 1945, Thurs 1015, Fris 0100



P.G. Wodehouse – not as trouble-free as his comic characters.

Leave it to Psmith
by P. G. Wodehouse
abridged for radio by Manning Wilson

Do you want:
Someone to manage your affairs?
Someone to handle your business?
Someone to take the dog for a run?
Someone to assassinate your aunt?

To the Honourable Freddie Threepwood, that advertisement in the newspaper is like the answer to a prayer. He doesn't want to assassinate his aunt, merely to steal her diamond necklace, and Psmith (the P is silent, as in psychic) is obviously the man to do it. But this simple assignment becomes complicated, since Freddie isn't the only one who has his eyes on Lady Constance's jewels.

Nigel Lambert reads a 15-part adaptation of one of the funniest books by the celebrated humorist, who was born 100 years ago this month.

Suns (from Sept. 27th) 0745 rep Mons 0430, 1415, Tues 1015

The Inimitable Wodehouse

The humorous writer, P.G. Wodehouse, was born 100 years ago. His books were translated into many languages and serialised including *Leave it to Psmith*, which begins on World Service this month. He created a vast number of comic characters, but probably the best known of them are Bertie Wooster and his manservant, Jeeves.

Although Wodehouse, who died in 1975, continued to write until he was well over 90, the atmosphere of his novels varies very little. They all take place in an upper class world of rich, inane young men and women, partly a fantasy world, created with immense skill and superb prose.

Wodehouse's own life was not as trouble-free as the lives of his characters – he was accused of having Fascist sympathies, and it was only at the end of his life that he was accorded the public acclaim that his many admirers felt he deserved. In this programme Michael Jones considers Wodehouse – the man and the artist.

4th 1830 rep 5th 1345, 9th 0030

DRAMA

These 7 BBC pages all concern OCTOBER; and last four days of September.

Murder in mind

RADIO THEATRE

A Slip of the Disc
by John Graham

"It could be disastrous for me to be seen wandering around your flat in the nude. I have a reputation — the programme has a reputation."

Peter Raven ..... **George Baker**
Sally Hills ..... **Nerys Hughes**
Leonard Hills ..... **Denys Hawthorne**
Piano Tuner ..... **Allan Downer**

Directed by Glyn Dearman
Sep 27th 1915 rep 29th 0030, 30th 1330

The Twilight Dinner
by Lennox Brown

A World Service debut for the West Indian writer, Lennox Brown.

Jimmy, a black American, and Ray, a West Indian, meet again after a long absence. But they find to their mutual regret that the only thing they share is an unprincipled capacity for making money.

Jimmy ..... **Al Matthews**
Ray ..... **Clifton Jones**
Elissa ..... **Susannah Fellows**
Waitress ..... **Amanda Murray**

Directed by Gordon House
4th 1915 rep 6th 0030, 7th 1330

Goodbye, Mr Chips
by James Hilton
dramatised in two parts by Margaret Simpson

It is 1933 and Mr Chips at 85 is now in comfortable retirement at Mr Wickett's, just across from Brookfield, the school where he became the most popular and loved of masters. His humour made classics come alive for the boys and in turn, Kathy, his beautiful young wife, taught him about the real world outside the privilege of Brookfield.

With **John Church** as Mr Chipping (Mr Chips), **Katharine Parr** as Mrs Wickett, **Lolly Cockerell** as Kathie and **Lewis Stringer** as Dr Merivale. Direction by Graham Gauld.

Part 1: *11th 1915 rep 13th 0030, 14th 1330;*
Part 2: *18th 1915 rep 20th 0030, 21st 1330*

The Balloons
by Verna Alexander

"Ladies and Gentlemen! A demonstration of the method by which the two intrepid gentlemen will risk their lives fighting a duel in the skies to defend the honour of a lady!"

Paris 1808. A huge crowd is gathered to watch De Grandpre an ex-infantry officer, and young Le Pique climb into their respective hot air balloons to settle their differences.

With **Michael Jayston** and **Christopher Good.** Music by Stephen Deutsch. Directed by Liane Aukin.

25th 1915 rep 27th 0030, 28th 1330

The Royal Shakespeare Company

"Eight and a half hours of theatrical brilliance" is how *Time* magazine described the Royal Shakespeare Company's marathon stage adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel *Nicholas Nickleby* when it opened in London last year. The production has since been filmed for television and is the latest in a long line of RSC successes to travel round the world.

Meanwhile, back at the company's headquarters in Stratford-upon-Avon rehearsals are now underway for new productions of Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* and *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, while its London base will soon be a brand-new theatre complex in the Barbican district of the City.

Ray Miles has been following the preparations and talking to some of the actors, directors and technicians who have helped make the RSC into Britain's leading theatre company.

Among those taking part in the programme are the RSC's artistic director, **Trevor Nunn,** and the distinguished actress **Dame Peggy Ashcroft,** who has been associated with the company since its beginnings 21 years ago.
18th 1830 rep 19th 1345, 23rd 0030

Wuthering Heights
by Emily Brontë
Dramatised in eight parts by William Ash

"One might say that Emily Jane Brontë came into the world in order to write her one remarkable book and then to die," said one commentator.

She wrote *Wuthering Heights* in 1846 and died of tuberculosis two years later, at the age of 30. Emily was the fifth of six children born to the Rev. Patrick Brontë in 1818 and she lived at Haworth, their home in Yorkshire, for the whole of her life.

The dramatic landscape of the Yorkshire moors formed the background against which all the Brontë children developed their literary talents, and this story is about two generations of two families whose passions bear an uncanny and supernatural resemblance to each other.

In this dramatisation, **Derek Jacobi** stars as Heathcliff, **Fiona Walker** as Cathy and **Gabriel Woolf** as Lockwood. The director is Kay Patrick.

Mons 0230 rep 1615, Tues 2045, Weds 1030

30-MINUTE THEATRE

The Festival of Bacchus
by Arthur Schnitzler
translated and adapted by Basil Ashmore

The scene is Germany, the year 1912, the place a railway station, that traditional scene of arrivals, departures and dramatic encounters.

Agnes Staufner and her lover, Dr. Guido Wernig, plan to go away together, but first they will meet the train bringing home Agnes' husband, a successful playwright. He has been away longer than expected and Agnes is almost certain she knows why...

Dr. Guido Wernig ..... **Martin Jarvis**
Felix Staufner ..... **Dinsdale Landen**
Agnes Staufner ..... **Maureen O'Brien**

Directed by Martin Jenkins.
Sept 26th 1030 rep 29th 1430, 2nd 2330

Malice Aforethought
by Francis Iles
a thriller dramatised in four parts by Philip Mackie.

"My contention M'lud is as follows. It was not until several weeks after he had decided to murder his wife, that Dr. Bickleigh took any active steps in the matter. Murder is a serious business. The slightest slip may be disastrous. Dr. Bickleigh had no intention of risking disaster..."

Paul Eddington stars as Dr. Bickleigh, a country doctor with a love for the ladies, and for one lady in particular – the charming and attractive Madeleine Cranmere. But whereas Madeleine appears to return Bickleigh's affections, his wife Julia, a lady of strong opinions and even stronger character, is less enamoured of the young lady. Wives, of course, can always be disposed of. But Bickleigh finds that attempting to murder the redoubtable Julia is just the start to his problems.

Kim Braden co-stars as Madeleine and **Vivien Pickles** plays Julia. Adapted and directed by Gordon House.

Sats (ex 26th) 1030 rep Tues 1430; Fris 2330

Paul Eddington and Kim Braden during the recording of *Malice Aforethought.*

DRAMA

Early days on the air

PLAY OF THE WEEK

The Sound that Time Makes

by Susan Hill

Fay is now happily married and the mother of two children, but she still yearns after her schooldays at Holmwood Hall. This play is written by the distinguished contemporary British novelist and radio dramatist who can be heard this month on World Service in *How to Write a Short Story*

Fay ..... **Patricia Gallimore**
Chloe ..... **Frances Jeater**
Robbie ..... **John Rowe**
David ..... **Elizabeth Lindsay**
Daniel ..... **Jill Lidstone**
Headmistress ..... **Sonia Fraser**
Schoolmistresses ..... **Lolly Cockerell**
Elizabeth Rider
Matron ..... **Eva Stuart**
Doctor ..... **Gordon Reid**
Dorcas Lee ..... **Rowena Roberts**
Kee-Kee ..... **Eve Karpf**

Directed by Richard Wortley (60 mins)
26th 1830 rep 27th 0030, 1130

For King and Country

by John Wilson
adapted by Jeffrey Segal

Private Hamp is a British soldier serving on the Western Front in the First World War. Like millions of other men he is fighting for what he thinks is right, fighting 'for King and Country'. A simple trusting soldier from Lancashire, Private Hamp does not understand the moral complications of war. He is simply doing his duty.

By 1917 a good many of Hamp's compatriots are dead. Hamp, too, is facing mortal danger. But not from a German bullet or shell. He is being tried for desertion. After years of appalling mental and physical anguish, Hamp has wandered off the field of battle in a trance, convinced that everyone else is just "plain daft". But his compelling and honest reaction to the horrors of war is hardly likely to endear him to his commanding officers.

David Threlfall stars as Private Hamp, with **David Timson** as his defending officer, in a production directed by Gordon House (60 mins).

3rd 1830 rep 4th 0030, 1130

Silas Marner

by George Eliot
dramatised by Michael Kittermaster

George Eliot's novel, set in the mid 19th century, tells the story of a weaver who is falsely accused of theft. He leaves his native town and attempts to make a new life for himself in the village of Raveloe. He takes in the orphaned child, whom he calls Eppie, and brings her up as his own daughter.

Silas Marner ..... **Michael Deacon**
Godfrey Cass ..... **Tony Chambers**
Dunstan Cass ..... **Nigel Greaves**
Dolly Winthrop ..... **Jill Balcon**
Nancy Lammeter ..... **Mandy Cuthbert**
Eppie ..... **Rosalind Adams**
Narrator ..... **Gordon Reid**

Directed by Christopher Venning (90 mins)
17th 1830 rep 18th 0040, 1130

Two major women writers represented this month: George Eliot and Susan Hill.

Simon and Laura

by Alan Melville
adapted by Margaret Coles

Simon Foster and his wife Laura, both actors, are given the chance of a lifetime – to play husband and wife in a daily television soap opera. Their theatrical agent is delighted; no longer will he have to continue subsidising his clients. Wilson, the Foster's butler, is delighted as well. An ex-actor, he too has been offered a part in the television series.

David Prentice, an earnest young television producer is highly excited by the whole project, while his ravishing Canadian scriptwriter Janet is thrilled to be working with two such attractive men as Simon and David. The only people less than enchanted with the idea of playing a loving matrimonial twosome are Simon and Laura themselves. For in real life they fight like cat and dog.

A play by the distinguished revue writer, author and former BBC features and drama producer.

Geoffrey Matthews stars as Simon and **Hannah Gordon** as Laura in a production directed by Gordon House.

10th 1830 rep 11th 0030, 1130

The Big Broadcast of 1922

bt Keith Waterhouse

Plover: *Do you think your wireless van is up to it?*
McAlister: *The purpose of my wireless van, Mr Plover, is to pick up the sound of the nightingale in Epping Forest and maybe to relay the Edinburgh Tattoo. It is not available for boat races.*
Spooner: *Oh, come on, McAlister. Be a sport.*
McAlister: *No!*
Charity: *Who wants a mouldy old boat race, anyway? I don't see why we can't still have our concert.*
Plover: *Prestige, Miss Wemyss-Lightly. 2LO Savoy Hill may have Marconi, but 3LO Tramway House has McAlister. His name will live in wireless history!*

A band of dedicated pioneers are determined to prove to their patron, Sir Mordecai Brass, that this new invention of radio is here to stay. And what better scoop than to attempt the first live commentary on the annual Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race?

Playwright, novelist, columnist with the London *Daily Mirror* and contributor to *Punch* magazine, Keith Waterhouse is a prolific writer. Working in association with Willis Hill he wrote the scripts for the films *Billy Liar*, *Whistle Down the Wind* and *Lock Up Your Daughters* and the plays *Filumena* and *Saturday, Sunday, Monday*, both adapted from de Filippo.

P.V. Plover ..... **Geoffrey Banks**
Alister McAlister ..... **Russell Dixon**
Charity Wemyss-Lightly ..... **Penelope Lee**
Sir Mordecai Brass, Bart .. **Ronald Baddiley**
Julian Spooner ..... **Nigel Anthony**
Albert Bateson ..... **Cliff Howells**
Businessman ..... **John Jardine**
Businessman's Wife ..... **Sally Gibson**
Lady Brass ..... **Marlene Sidaway**

Directed by Tony Cliff (60 mins)
24th 1830 rep 25th 0030, 1130

The Rewards of Music

The musical profession has produced many colourful personalities, but few who can claim to be as versatile as Sidney Harrison – concert pianist, broadcaster, writer, composer, and professor at London's Royal Academy of Music. In this series Sidney Harrison recalls, in his own inimitable manner, the moments of sheer pleasure he has experienced during a lifetime of music.

Tues 1215 rep Fris 0630, 1830

Take it or Leave it

Six international teams of students challenge each other in a new series of the general knowledge quiz which returns to the air waves this month. **Michael Aspel** is in the chair again and the team members, all pursuing their studies in London, come from countries as diverse as Nepal, Brazil, the United States and Spain. This year the contestants are drawn from university colleges and medical schools.

The institutions represented are St Thomas's Hospital, Bedford College, King's College, Westminster and Charing Cross hospitals with the sixth team comprising students staying at International Students' House in London.

As in previous series, individual competitors can gain or lose points at each other's expense and the contest sees a return of the 'How Well do You Know Your Own Country' round. For the first time, questions in the final leg of each contest are answered by the player who presses the buzzer first, putting to the test the mental agility of the teams. The questions are set by Ian Gillies and Martin Fisher.

Charing Cross v Bedford *5th*; **Westminster v King's** *12th*; **St Thomas's v Charing Cross** *19th*; **Westminster v Bedford** *26th*.
Mons (from 5th) 1215 rep 2330, 7th 0830, 8th 1830

Religious Services – St Martin's-in-the-Bull Ring, Birmingham, conducted by the Rector, Canon Peter Hall *4th*; The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Southwark, the Rt Rev Michael Bowen officiates at part of the service for the ordination of deacons at St. John's Seminary, Wonersh, Surrey. The service is introduced by Father John Stapleton *11th*; A service from Northern Ireland *18th*; The Vicar, the Rev Austen Williams leads worship from St Martin-in-the-Fields, London *25th*
Suns 1030 rep Mons 0030

FEATURES

Conferences in the news

Party Conferences

Each year Britain's political parties hold national conferences, often at a seaside resort, at which major issues of the day are discussed and party policies hammered out. This month it is the turn of the two largest parties, Labour and Conservative. Their conferences this year promise to be particularly lively. There are deep differences of opinion within each party on how to tackle Britain's pressing concerns, and the local delegates who attend the conferences can be expected to express, with passion, a wide range of views. A whole edition of *People and Politics* is devoted to each conference, and there is additional coverage in *Outlook, 24 Hours* and other regular topical programmes.

Labour Party Conference at Brighton Sep 28th-Oct 2nd

Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool Oct 13th-16th

Bringing the Past to Life

Museums have traditionally been regarded as rather dull and dusty places with rows of glass cases full of worthy collections of art and artefacts, all neatly labelled with useful information. Today's museums, though, are much more exciting places, with imaginative displays, an active approach to collecting and carrying out a great deal of research into bringing the past to life.

Malcolm Billings visits five of Britain's most famous museums: the **Ashmolean** in Oxford, which dates from 1683 and was the first public museum in Britain *Sept 26th;* the **Horniman Museum** in south London, a 'community' museum with its American Indian sand-drawings and a unique collection of musical instruments, many of which can still be played by professional musicians *Oct 3rd;* the **National Maritime Museum,** which as well as having a research library of international repute locates and excavates historic vessels wrecked around the coast *10th;* the **Museum of Mankind,** which contains the priceless ethnographic collection of the British Museum and sends staff to all parts of the world collecting today's artefacts for the museums of the future *17th;* and finally, he visits one of the industrial museums which are springing up around Britain *24th.*

Sats 1345 rep Mons 0315, 1015; Weds 2315

Charles Rennie Mackintosh

The Scottish architect and designer, Charles Rennie Mackintosh, was one of the most creative influences in early 20th century art. A new wing of Glasgow University's Hunterian Art Gallery is entirely devoted to Mackintosh, creator of the 'Glasgow Style', inspiration of the European Secessionists and builder of the Glasgow School of Art. He never bettered the flourish of his youth and died in obscurity far from his native city. But why has Glasgow not appreciated him till now?

Robert Logan charts the fortunes of this important figure in the international Art Nouveau movement.

11th 1830 rep 12th 1345, 16th 0030

Paulo as a harlequin, 1924, which is on show at the Hayward Gallery, London, until October 11th, as part of the exhibition *Picasso's Picassos.*

Picasso

Looking back over the 100 years since Picasso was born – the centenary of his birth falls this month – it is hard to imagine what modern art would be like if he had never lived. Picasso's achievement as a painter was perhaps above all to imprint his personality – with all its inventiveness, its emotional entanglements, its moments of pessimism and its ebullient wit – on the times through which he lived.

There are those who argue that one has to go back to Michelangelo in the 16th century to find another artist who had such a dominant influence on his own period. But this overwhelming success has in itself stimulated criticisms of Picasso's work, particularly from those who regret the way that painting has developed over the past 60 years.

John Pickford looks at the nature of Picasso's genius and at the legacy he has passed on to the present generation of artists.

25th 1830 rep 26th 1345, 30th 0030

To Be a Pilgrim

Every year millions of men and women leave their homes to go on pilgrimages. Why do they go? And what do they find? In this programme we will be looking at three of the world's greatest shrines – **Mecca,** goal of every Muslim believer once in a lifetime; **Benares,** pearl of Hindu pilgrimage; and **Lourdes,** the most popular of all Christian shrines. A separate guide is provided for each, and every voice heard is that of a pilgrim. So there are no theories or analysis by outside 'specialists'. Instead, those who have made pilgrimage speak from their hearts about the impulse, often mysterious even to themselves, that drives them on.

Join them as they tell pilgrims' tales, sing pilgrims' songs, chant and pray, willingly endure hardship, and, each in a different way according to the religion they follow, seek something beyond themselves. The programme has been compiled by John Wilkins.

27th 1830 rep 28th 1345, 2nd 0030

Because of schedule changes, this month's London Calling includes details of programmes from September 26 onwards.

Report from Melbourne — the 1981 Commonwealth Conference

Once every two years, Commonwealth leaders meet in a different Commonwealth country to discuss world affairs. This year they are meeting in Melbourne, Australia, under the chairmanship of the Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Forty-four countries from every continent are now members of this unique English-speaking organisation.

The Melbourne meeting comes shortly before the first North-South Summit in Mexico City. It is the first Commonwealth Conference for many years at which Rhodesia is not an issue. Zimbabwe in fact takes its place for the first time as a Commonwealth member. But Southern Africa is still likely to figure prominently, particularly the question of sporting contacts with South Africa following the Springbok tour of New Zealand. Presenting this special report from Melbourne are BBC Commonwealth correspondent Andrew Walker and Mike Popham.

8th 2130 rep 9th 0330, 1030

The Art of Biography

Humphrey Carpenter, a regular presenter of World Service's arts programme *Meridian* and author of biographies of W.H. Auden and J.R.R. Tolkien, looks at different forms of biography in conversation with well-known practitioners of the art.

In the first programme he discusses historical biography with **Elizabeth Longford** *Sept 27th;* **Michael Holroyd,** biographer of Lytton Strachey, with a work on Bernard Shaw soon to be published, talks about literary biography in the second programme *4th;* fictional biography is discussed by **Margaret Forster,** author of a fictionalised biography of the novelist William Thackeray *11th;* and the fourth programme presents the writer **Christopher Isherwood,** who has published several volumes of autobiography *18th.*

Suns (ex 25th) 2100 rep Mons (ex 26th) 0545, Thurs (ex 29th) 0145, 1115

The Monstrous Regiment of Women

A lighthearted look at the female of the species in words and music with **Judi Dench, Michael Williams** and **Gabriel Woolf.**

Here lies a woman, who can deny it?
She died in peace, though lived unquiet.
Her husband prays, if o'er her grave you walk
You would tread soft, for if she wake, she'll talk.

Devised by Jill Nott-Bower and Robert Spencer who also provide songs and music for lute and guitars. Directed by Christopher Venning.

24th 2030 rep 26th 0100, 30th 1330

FEATURES

Songs for the Times

A new musical-documentary series from Charles Chilton surveys some of the social and political aspects of British popular song. Programmes are narrated by **Andrew Faulds** with **Thelma Whiteley** and **John Hollis.** Music is provided by the the vocal quintet of Charles Young, Pat Whitemore, Ted Darling, John Gower and Charles West; the Charles Young Singers, with the Charles Young Group.

1. The Eastern Question
European politics in the mid-19th century were dominated by the conflict between the Turkish – or Ottoman – Empire and Russia. The British government backed the Turks, but public opinion largely favoured the Russian cause. The songs of the time reflected all shades of opinion. Some were written to generate enthusiasm for the war, but others were highly critical of British policy and the conduct of the war *Sept 26th.*

2. Demon Drink
Excessive drinking was a serious social problem in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries. Legislation to reduce the consumption of alcohol was generally ineffective. The temperance societies did what they could to moderate the nation's drinking habits, but they were up against the powerful political influence of the brewers. Both sides recognised the value of the popular song in promoting a cause *Oct 3rd.*

3. Transport
Stage coaches, horse-buses, bicycles, boats, railways, tramways, motor cars, taxis and aeroplanes are celebrated in popular songs about the pleasures of travel *10th.*

4. Prudes of the Prowl
In 1857 a book called 'The Night Haunts of London' was published. Its author, J. Ewing Ritchie, had been to almost every nightspot in the city to prove how harmful they were to all who visited them. Music halls were enjoying great popularity at the time and they were the main target in this campaign against the evils of wine, women and song – all of which were in liberal supply in the music halls. *17th*

Sats (ex 24th, 31st) 2030 rep Mons (ex 25th) 0100, Fris (ex 30th) 1330

Brain of Britain 1981

A former diplomat, a university lecturer, a parish priest and a scientific information officer meet in the final of the general knowledge contest to decide which of them is to be Brain of Britain 1981. Between them, the four finalists have provided the correct answers to some 300 questions covering a wide variety of subjects and now only have to undergo one more inquisition from chairman **Robert Robinson** to clinch this quickfire battle of wits.

Sep 27th 2330 rep 28th 1215, 30th 0830, Oct 1st 1830

Golden Treasury

Charles Osborne presents a selection of music, poetry and prose on record which has attained a standard of popularity meriting inclusion in a Golden Treasury.

Sats 1330 rep Suns 0530, Thurs (ex 15th) 0815, Fris 0215

MUSIC

King of Jazz

Duke Ellington — his brilliant jazz career spanned half a century.

Guitar Workshop

Stefan Grossman returns with a new series, focusing this time on the development of the electric guitar and including music by some of its best-known practitioners, beginning with the jazz guitar artistry of **Lonnie Johnson** whose technique went on to influence generation after generation of guitar players.

This month's featured artists are: **Lonnie Johnson** and **Eddie Lang** *26th;* the blues guitarists **Muddy Waters** and **Elmore James** *3rd;* **B.B. King** *10th;* **Albert King** and **Freddie King** *17th;* and **Otis Rush** *24th.*

Sats 0430 rep Mons 1115, Tues 2315, Fris 0730

Jazz for the Asking

Peter Clayton presents the weekly programme of jazz record requests – a programme which regularly sends the production team into the deepest recesses of the old BBC wine cellars. It's there that part of the BBC's large record library is stored, including jazz of classic vintage, some of which may have been forgotten or even allowed to fall by the wayside – but has not been overlooked by the dedicated jazz enthusiast.

Producer Keith Stewart adds: "We also hear from listeners with little or no previous knowledge of jazz who were attracted to the music simply by listening to the programme. So whether your taste is for jazz ancient or modern, write to us at Jazz for the Asking at Bush House and we'll try our best to meet your request."

Suns 0630 rep Weds (ex 9th) 2130, Fris 1215

John Peel

The British rock scene, while still acknowledged as one of the strongest and most influential of any, today finds itself in stylistic disarray. Most of the veterans around are, ironically, survivors of the punk revolution which began five years ago. Countless groups have launched themselves from the platform set up by groups like the Sex Pistols, the Clash and Siouxsie and the Banshees but have yet to create a clearly-defined image of their own. British teenagers are as likely to buy the latest rock 'n roll revivalist discs as the electronic musicians looking forward to a technological future.

In this series, John Peel presents a panorama of today's British rock in all its variety and looks ahead to tomorrow's trends.

Tues 0330 rep Thurs 0830, Fris 1430

That Big Band Magic

In this new series, the writer on popular music, Derek Jewell, takes a cool, appraising look at the big band phenomenon, beginning at the beginning in the mid-twenties, through the golden era of the thirties and forties, the decline of the big band and the scene as it is today. As well as looking at the reasons for the rise and fall of the bands, he discusses the styles, sounds, leaders, soloists and arrangers and, of course, the music itself.

In the first programme Derek Jewell charts the arrival of the big bands, posing the question: **"What was all the noise about?"** *28th;* the second, **Overture and Beginners,** throws the spotlight on Paul Whiteman and Duke Ellington *5th;* the focus is on Benny Goodman in **King of Swing** *12th;* Duke Ellington is the **King of Jazz** *19th;* **The Stylists (Part 1)** includes an appraisal of the work of Harry James and Artie Shaw *26th.*

Mons 0630 rep Tues 1030, Weds 1615

Before the Rock set in...

For almost 20 years, Chris Ellis has been producing albums of recordings from the first half of the 20th century – rag-time, jazz, show music, music hall – in fact, almost anything except the strictly classical. In this series, he plays and talks about some of his own favourites and explores a few of the highways and byways of popular music as it was in the days before Bill Haley and Elvis Presley arrived on the scene to turn it into 'pop'.

Mons 0815 rep Tues 1945, Weds 0530

Peebles' Choice

A weekly showcase of new album releases reflecting the kaleidoscopic pattern of popular music in the 1980s. Complementing the music from the featured albums is Andy Peebles' commentary on the artists themselves – what they're doing today and what they may be doing tomorrow. Andy – former choirboy and pop group musician – worked in BBC local radio before moving to London. As well as his weekly programme on BBC World Service he presents a weekly programme on the BBC's national pop music channel, Radio 1.

Mons 0530 rep 1945, Weds 0815

MUSIC

A glorious tradition

In a series of 14 programmes, Julian Budden, chief music producer for BBC External Services, traces the evolution of Italian opera from its beginnings in 16th century Florence to the last operas of Puccini, who died in 1924. Julian Budden is a leading authority on Verdi, and has published a three-volume study of his operas.

Three Centuries of Italian Opera

'An exotic and irrational entertainment' – such was Dr Samuel Johnson's description of the Italian opera which flourished in his day at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, London. For many English people the same description would fit opera in any shape or form – or would have done until quite recently.

But since the Second World War a vast public has grown up in Britain with an appetite for opera which would have astonished our grandfathers; and among its staple repertoire Italian opera from Monteverdi to Puccini has pride of place.

Nor is this surprising. Of all the operatic traditions of Europe, the Italian is by far the most continuous. Indeed it was in Italy that opera was born towards the end of the 16th century, when a group of Florentine intellectuals had the idea of reviving tragedy along the lines described by Aristotle – 'speech sweetened by music'.

From these early experiments in the declamatory or 'stile rappresentativo' as it came to be called sprang the dramatic art of Claudio Monteverdi, opera's first composer of universal genius.

By the mid-17th century municipal opera houses were being opened in Venice; elsewhere in the Peninsula opera flourished under the patronage of courts and wealthy churches. As the century proceeded it developed into the most powerful vehicle of expression for the ideals of the baroque age, with its 'tyranny tempered by transformation scenes' (to quote Aldous Huxley).

The world of 18th century opera seria is a deliberately artificial world, its heroes represented by castrato singers of great vocal virtuosity, whose complicated intrigues, loves and feuds largely deny rational explanation.

Side by side with this form of opera a more naturalistic type of comedy or opera buffa grew up, as did the mixed genre, known as dramma giocoso, aided by the genius of the Venetian playright Carlo Goldoni, reaching its apogee in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.

The architect of early nineteenth-century Italian opera was Rossini, whose musical descendants include Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi, standard bearers of Italian romanticism. With the premiere of Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana* a new school of 'verismo' or realism was established whose foremost representative was Puccini.

All these phases in Italian operatic history grew out of one another, smoothly and with no revolution. Italians are craftsmen rather than theorists. They produce no Glucks or Wagners to lay down new theories of operatic composition (the possible exception was Boito who was in any case half-Polish).

An 18th-century print satirising the castrati, or castrated males, who sang in Handel's operas.

Yet their opera has never lacked a market abroad. In Victorian London all the famous operas of the day were sung in Italian, even when written in French or German. So there is a sense in which Italy provides the central trunk of the European tradition of music-drama.

Somerset Maugham once made the point that whereas Germany and Russia have literary works, England and France have a literature. By the same token, while France, Germany, Russia and even Britain have operas and opera composers, only Italy has an opera.

Beginnings in Florence *Sept 26th:* **Monteverdi and his school** *Oct 3rd:* **The age of Alessandro Scarlatti** *10th:* **The age of Handel** *17th:* **The rise of opera buffa: Pergolesi to Paisiello** *24th:* **Dramma giocoso: Galuppi to Mozart** *31st.*
Sats 0330 rep Mons 0945, Tues 2115, Wed 1430

Musical Yearbook

A series of nine programmes in each of which Robert Philip explores a single year of musical history, complemented by gramophone records, contemporary letters and reviews.

1814 was the year of Schubert's vocal masterwork *Gretchen am Spinrade*, the final form of Beethoven's opera *Fidelio* and the Octet by Louis Spohr *Sept 28th:* **1889** the year of Richard Strauss's tone-poem *Don Juan*, Puccini's opera *Edgar*, César Franck's Symphony and Sullivan's light opera *The Gondoliers 5th:* **1878:** Tchaikovsky's ballet *Swan Lake* and opera *Eugène Onegin*, Brahms's Second Symphony and Violin Concerto, and the first edition of Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians 12th:* **1752:** Handel's opera *Jephtha*, Rousseau's *Le Devin du Village* and Quantz's *Essay on Flute Playing 19th:* **1905:** Debussy's symphonic sketches *La Mer*, Léhar's operetta *The Merry Widow* and Richard Strauss's opera *Salome. 26th*
Mons 1130 rep Tues 0830, Weds 0230, Fris 2030

From the Promenade Concerts

BBC World Service continues its recorded selections from this year's season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, centred on London's Royal Albert Hall.

Haydn: Symphony No 47 in G. The Polish Chamber Orchestra, conductor, Jerzy Maksymiuk *Sep 26th 1715 rep 28th 2330, 30th 0630*

Brahms: Symphony No 4 in E minor. The BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Michael Gielen *Sep 27th 1515*

Stravinsky: Violin Concerto. Kyung-Wha Chung (violin) with the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, conductor, Charles Dutoit *Oct 3rd 1715 rep 4th 2330, 7th 0630*

Dvořák: Symphony No 9 in E minor (From the New World). The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor, Walter Weller *4th 1515*

Janáček: Taras Bulba. The BBC Symphony Orchestra, conductor, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky *10th 1715 rep 11th 2330, 14th 0630*

Brahms: Concerto in A minor for Violin, Cello and Orchestra. Nigel Kennedy (violin), Colin Carr (cello) with The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor, Walter Weller *11th 1515*

Mozart: Piano Concerto No 14 in E flat K.449. Christian Zacharias (piano) with The Polish Chamber Orchestra, conductor, Jerzy Maksymiuk *17th 1715 rep 18th 2330, 21st 0630*

Schumann: Symphony No 1 in B flat (Spring). The BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by James Loughran *18th 1515*

Janáček: Sinfonietta. The BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Groves *24th 1715 rep 25th 2330, 28th 0630*

Mozart: Symphony No 41 in C K. 551 (Jupiter). The English Chamber Orchestra, conductor, Raymond Leppard. *25th 1515*
Music by **Dufay** and his contemporaries. The New London Consort, director, Philip Pickett *31st 1345*

MUSIC

Back with a clatter

The Pleasure's Yours

The weekly programme of classical record requests, presented by **Gordon Clyde**, Edward Nash, who has recently taken over as producer, says:

"A programme that gives so many people so much pleasure all over the world cannot be less than fascinating to produce, but it is a fascination often tinged with frustration simply because of two salient factors – time and accuracy of information. As our genial compere occasionally reminds listeners, requests should be received at Bush House three months before the date of broadcast if a particular anniversary is to be observed.

"As to the second point, though we try hard to oblige with the requested item, it can be difficult if only vague information is given. A recent request, for example, asked for Beethoven's Symphony in F, obviously forgetting that there are two! But having said that, much of the pleasure is ours in receiving so many heartwarming letters from all over the world."

Gordon Clyde, who has introduced the programme since its launch in September 1974, has missed only 10 programmes in this time and looks forward to presenting the 400th programme in February 1982. He cites as the most-requested items the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's *Messiah* and the most requested composers Beethoven, Bach, Tchaikovsky and Johann Strauss. But a wide spectrum of music ranging from Stravinsky to operetta finds a place in the programmes, week by week.

Gloria Hunniford – surprises

Gordon, who hails from the small university town of St Andrews in Scotland, combines his role as broadcaster with that of actor, singer, pianist and composer. He has appeared in nine London shows to date, including *Hello Dolly!* and *Guys and Dolls*.

He has presented a number of World Service programmes, including *Date with a Disc* and *Records Round the World*, and has been heard as a 'voice' in *Letterbox*.

Married for 21 years to actress Anne Stevenson, he has a son, James, an actor, currently working with the Young Vic Company in London.

His favourite occupations – that is, apart from presenting *The Pleasure's Yours* – are golf, crosswords, gardening and drinking draught Guinness-and-bitter mixed.

Suns 0815 rep 2115, Thurs 1345

A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style

Gloria Hunniford, fresh from a holiday in the United States and a spell on BBC national radio, returns to World Service this month with a fifth series of Irish music, blending the traditional with the popular as well as some on the lighter classical side.

"I'm back," says Gloria, "with a clatter (a pile) of Irish records, some new releases and many old favourites, with a wee bit of Irish blether (chat) thrown in for good measure."

Gloria's World Service broadcasts have a special place in her affections. "I love it for the listeners' wonderfully warm-hearted response to Irish music. Letters come pouring in to the World Service office in Belfast from Finland and Fiji, from Jamaica and Jerusalem."

Gloria has a few surprises up her sleeve for the new series and she will also be welcoming a few friends to the studio.

Sats 0830 rep Suns 0330, Mons 1830

Six Irish Writers

Bernard Shaw, the great Irish dramatist and critic and a man not noted for his modesty, said that since the English had conquered Ireland, there was nothing for him to do but go and conquer the English. Perhaps Irish writers are entitled to preen themselves a little. Since they took over the English language as a literary medium, they have excelled as dramatists, novelists, poets and short story writers.

In this series, six leading contemporary Irish writers from both North and South of the country talk about their work in conversation with John Cronin, Professor of English at Queen's University in Belfast.

Oldest among them is Ireland's senior man of letters, **Sean O'Faolain**, who wields one of the sharpest pens in Europe.

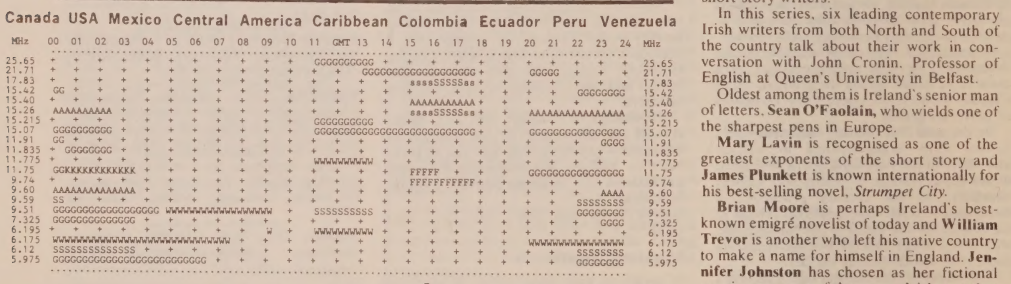
Mary Lavin is recognised as one of the greatest exponents of the short story and **James Plunkett** is known internationally for his best-selling novel, *Strumpet City*.

Brian Moore is perhaps Ireland's best-known emigré novelist of today and **William Trevor** is another who left his native country to make a name for himself in England. **Jennifer Johnston** has chosen as her fictional province an area of the recent Irish past that continues to haunt the mind of modern Ireland with a special poignancy.

In the first programme, John Cronin talks with **William Trevor,** author of a series of remarkable novels including *The Children of Dynmouth* and *The Old Boys* and the recently-published *Other People's Worlds*.

25th 2100 rep 26th 0545, 29th 0145, 1115

Canada USA Mexico Central America Caribbean Colombia Ecuador Peru Venezuela



AFRICAN ALTERNATIVES

NEWS OF THE AFRICAN WORLD – *daily 0330, 0509, 0630, 0730, 1709 (Sats, Suns only) 1725 (ex Sats, Suns).*

NETWORK AFRICA – start the day with Hilton Fyle and the Network team. *Mons to Fris 0335 rep 0515, 0635 0735.*

FOCUS ON AFRICA – over 50 reporters in Africa and Europe cover the latest political developments in Africa. *Mons to Fris 1515 1615 1709.*

WHAT THE AFRICAN PAPERS SAY – editorials, opinion and comments from Africa's English language, French, Arabic, Afrikaans and other newspapers and journals. *Fris 1630 rep 1730.*

BOOK OF THE DAY – a review of a book of interest to Africa. *Suns 2140 rep Mons 0450, Tues-Fris 0540.*

BACKGROUND AFRICA – looking behind the week's headlines. *Sats 0540.*

NAME IN THE NEWS – A profile of someone or something in the headlines in Africa this week. *Suns 0540.*

THIS WEEK AND AFRICA – a round up of the week's events, including up-to-the minute reports from correspondents in Africa. *Sats 0335, 0515, 0735, 1500, 1715.*

AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE – A single major issue of the continent examined in depth. *Suns 0830 rep 1500, 1715.*

POSTMARK AFRICA – listeners' questions answered on every conceivable subject. *Suns 0335 rep 0515, 0735, 2115.*

THIS SPORTING LIFE – follows Africa's top sports people on the continent and throughout the world. *Mons 1630 rep 1730.*

BLUEPRINT AFRICA – a weekly review of development ideas and technology. *Suns 0815 rep Tues 1630, 1730.*

ARTS AND AFRICA – the creative arts of the continent in words, music, movement and colour, surveyed by Alex Tetteh-Lartey. *Suns 2145 rep Weds 1630, 1730.*

THE MEDICAL PROGRAMME – health and medicine in Africa today. *Thurs 1630 rep 1730.*

BBC

(Ed Stone, NY) FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT recently featured a rightfully critical evaluation of John MacKinroe's tantrum behavior (the British press calls him "superbrat") Another critical analysis of the grim American obsessions with sports (win, win win!) followed. Americans do not play games--They take them in deadly earnest (said BBC). Sportsmanship survives only in golf (they continued) and there with difficulty. They closed with the hope that no one was teaching MacKinroe golf.

I've waited for it ever since I first saw it in RIB, and I've not been disappointed. BBC's second WHAT IF program, "Here Be Aliens", rates an A-. Most media coverage of SF is by non-SF people, and comes across as simplistic; but on BBC we heard from Alfred Bester, Arthur Clarke, Robert Silverberg, and others. I heard the first dramatizations I've ever heard of some Heinlein, Asimov, Harrison, and other good stories. There was even a segment from one of A. E. Van Vogt's wildly creative works. I missed anything from Harlan Ellison, though. But this is a minor point. Trust BBC to do a good job, as always. Now I want a regular series--that would be terrific!

"The British lost their Empire not because of any weakness or mismanagement but because they stopped eating a good British breakfast. You will never get anywhere on milk and cornflakes." So BBC informs us. (Queen Victoria ate beef and beer for breakfast.) I hope my paraphrasing has done justice to this marvelous little show--a review of a book on OUTLOOK. Bravo! Dear old Winnie loved beef and at least a bit of port....

(Todd Thompson, Chula Vista CA) On June 15, just before the 0000 news, I heard BBCWS news-reader Pam Creighton make an embarrassing error. She had just announced that an upcoming edition of THE WORLD TODAY would be about the European Common Market and then, after pausing, announced "This is Europe." After the time pips she corrected herself "or rather, this is London." All goes to show that BBC announcers--though perhaps the best in the business--are only human.

(Daily Mail, May 22, via Shaun Geraghty, WDXC Contact) Liseners to BBC Radio 3 had an upbeat start to the day when an entire orchestral suite by the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra was played at 45 instead of 33 rpm. Nobody at the BBC noticed until the duty officer realised that the suite was finishing ahead of schedule, but by then it was too late to do anything about it! No one phoned in during the 15 minute performance to complain. Presenter John Holmstrom filled the remainder of the programme with trailers and a guitar record, which overran into news time. He then apologised, "I have committed a sin against the holy ghost and surpressed the pips; it is now 8:02 and here is the news". A BBC spokesman explained "we virtually never use 45 rpm records nowadays and it seems a maintenance man must have knocked the turntable onto the wrong speed during night time work on the decks."

(Richard Varron, NJ) In deference to LISTENING POST, I would suggest using the expression "London Radio" instead of the better known and more correct "BBC".

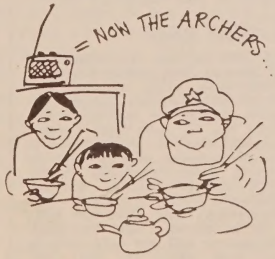
Sweet and sour

The BBC received a letter not long ago from a listener who works as a chef in a factory canteen in Jiangxi, southern China. His customers were full of complaints, he said. Could the BBC send him some decent Chinese recipes? The BBC did so, and now presumably the canteen's sweet and sour is all that it should be.

A nice story, and not a bad barometer of popular feeling. Some 30,000 Chinese last year had sufficient faith in the official thaw to write to the BBC's Chinese service. This year, unless the cold sets in again, the number will be greater—it is at present running at a little under 3,000 a month. In the whole of 1978 only 17 letters were received.

The letters reflect a longing for contact with another world. They ask for pen friends and maps of Britain and photographs of Mrs Thatcher. A village schoolmaster asks for help to find a publisher for his stories (the BBC is trying). The service is praised for its news coverage—many Chinese first heard of the arrest of Mrs Mao from the BBC—and for its good mandarin Chinese. The BBC is mildly amazed. After years of playing to a silent house, the audience is clapping.

One weakness in the service is that it broadcasts a mere 15½ hours a week (Russia pumps in more than 200 hours a week, and even Albania broadcasts for 21 hours). Another is that reception is poor in many parts of China, particularly so in Peking: not surprisingly, as the BBC's relay transmitter is 3,000 miles away in Singapore. On Tuesday, the 40th anniversary of the start of the BBC's Chinese service, Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of external broadcasting, took the opportunity to remind anyone who would listen that the BBC is perpetually hard up. A new relay station in Hongkong would provide millions more Chinese with clear reception. The cost: a modest £5m. Can Mrs Thatcher resist the thought of all those requests for her picture?



(via Richard Lantz, NY) THE ECONOMIST MAY 9, 1981

(John H. Demmitt, Bellefonte PA) From the Italian newspaper "La Repubblica", the BBC has announced it has decided to stop their daily Italian language transmission to Italy. It's interesting to note that more Italians listen to the BBC than their own national radio network.

(Kenneth Gosling, London Times, July 20, via Mike Cooper, Atlanta) Lord Carrington has told an Italian newspaper that only "a few enthusiastic sleepwakers" can be listening to the nightly BBC broadcasts in Italian. "Nobody can persuade me that in a country like Italy where there are hundreds of private radio and television stations, the nightly broadcasts of the BBC can have an audience larger than a few enthusiastic sleepwalkers". Shutting down the Italian service will save in the region of 210,000 pounds a year. The BBC says it has an Italian audience of more than a million and estimates that 100,000 people in Switzerland also listen to the service.

(Andrea Michell, [BBC Staff Journal] Ariel, July 1, via Gordon Darling, NASWA) During 1980, Italian domestic radio stations broadcast 400 programmes supplied by the BBC. The 10 staff broadcast an hour a day. When news of the cut was announced, programme organiser Luigia Vallentine was abroad being

VICTIMS OF A FALSE ECONOMY

When a government department is faced with the need to make cuts its first instinct is to shield its central administrative apparatus while slashing away at the periphery of specialized services. We have already seen the knives reaching out to the Central Statistical Office, the Economic Advisory Service, museums, monuments and offshore supply services. In local government the bureaucrats offload any sacrifices on to meals on wheels, home helps, or any other service which actually helps the public.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is no exception. It has cut the British Council. Now it is slicing once again at the external services of the BBC. French and Italian broadcasts for Europe are to go, Portuguese for Brazil, Maltese, Burmese and Somali, as well as the transcription service. Admittedly there is to be more money for transmitters but this merely restores cuts made in 1979. Moreover, according to the BBC, some of the transmitters were planned for services now to be cut.

The trouble is that the periphery is where policies impinge most directly on people. This is certainly true of the BBC external services. They reach out to a very large audience around the world both directly and through the transcription services, which sell programmes to foreign radio stations. If one of the aims of British diplomacy is to gain understanding for British views and British aims the BBC contributes as much as the central apparatus of diplomacy.

Even in countries regarded as friendly to Britain, which are to bear the main brunt of the cuts, it commands a large audience. For French, Italian and Spanish services in Europe the BBC estimate is about 4,500,000 adults, and while it might be assumed that they could inform themselves about Britain through their own media the evidence is that they cannot. The British point of view on the European Community budget, for instance, has generally been very poorly reported in France.

There is also another argument. The building of transmitters, while obviously necessary, can be switched on and off in response to the flow of funds. Foreign language services cannot be treated in the same way. It takes years to build up an effective service and to win an audience for it. Once lost, neither staff nor listeners can be put together again in a hurry.

Yet the world can change quickly. For years the Portuguese service of the BBC seemed of only marginal use. Then came the revolution and Britain's voice was suddenly in great demand. During the attempted coup in Spain in February of this year the official Spanish stations provided no news, so many people turned to the BBC. Had the coup succeeded, would the Spanish service of the BBC now be cut? And is it really in Britain's interest to stop speaking to Somalia, a potentially unstable country with a huge population of refugees?

In the long view these are false economies. They bring marginal savings at the cost of long-term damage to British diplomacy. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office should look nearer home for savings. Some day some government must find a way to impose public spending cuts which reduce bureaucracy while protecting services which the public values. To achieve this it may be necessary to take the selection of cuts out of the hands of bureaucrats of the department affected, who are bound to have an interest in their own self-preservation.

(The Times, London, editorial, June 26, via Richard R. Hovish, London, England)

received by the President of the Italian Republic.

(Stefano Valianti, Bologna, Italy) The Italian and the French services should be closed down on March 31, 1982, according to the BBC DX program in Italian. As usual, members of Parliament (both Labour and Tory) and the press are protesting against the proposed cuts. The Italian left-wing daily "La Repubblica" noted that the closing of the Italian service of the BBC ("Radio Londra" as it is known here) will please the USSR, whose Radio Moscow Italian service broadcasts "on a nearby frequency" (I presume they refer to 1170 kHz, the BBC being on 1197 via VOA Munich). Another daily, "La Stampa", suggests that the existence of the BBC Italian service should be an issue at the next meeting between UK Premier Thatcher and Italian Premier Spadolini. Also heard that a new antenna system is being constructed at Orfordness for the 500 kW-er on 648 kHz, which should greatly improve MW reception of the BBCWS in Europe. New antennas also under construction at the Cyprus relay base, for the SW transmitters.

(Margaret Heighton, Ariel July 15 via Gordon Darling, NASWA) Moscow Radio has increased its broadcasts to Spain from three to four hours a day --only days after the Government announcement that the BBC's Spanish Service will be one of seven language services axed next year. Douglas Muggeridge, managing director, says "We've already had a transcript of a broadcast by Radio Kulmis, in Ethiopia, Somalia's communist-controlled neighbour country, which heartily welcomes the Government's move [to drop Somali too] and contratulates it--for very obvious reasons. ... The Russians broadcast 100 hours a week in Italian.

(Arthur T. Cushen, M.B.E., Invercargill, NZ) There is severe world wide repercussions and distress at the possibilities of the ending of the BBC Transcription Service. Here in New Zealand the Manager of the National Programme of Radio New Zealand has made an appeal for listeners to write in protest, and the NZ authorities will be sending these letters to London in order to keep the Transcription Service going. We have a high proportion of BBC transcription programmes on our Concert Programme up to 76 hours a week of BBC material is used and on our National Programme the figure is rairly high as well, and of course we will lose the Archers, the Goons,

(right: Derek Davies' Traveller's Tales, Far Eastern Economic Review Aug. 7 via Holland, NY) (below: London Times, July 3 via Cooper, GA)

Goon gap

The BBC has been receiving plenty of protests from abroad about the Government axing of the BBC Transcription Service, which sells radio programmes to foreign stations. But few have made a more poignant plea than Radio Ikurangi, one of the tiniest subscribers to the service, which broadcasts on the Cook Islands, midway between Tahiti and Tonga: 70 per cent of its programmes come from the BBC.

If the service closes next year, the station will not only have to fill huge gaps, but the Cook Islanders will be deprived of their regular diet of such programmes as the *Goon Show* and *Steptoe and Son*.

THE cheapest piece of cheese-paring was the recent decision to save a little money by ending the BBC's transcription service and axing some of the foreign-language external broadcasts — in French to Europe, in Spanish to Spain, in Italian, Brazilian, Somali, Maltese and Burmese. The list defies any rational analysis. When the seven hours of Burmese broadcasts a week go off the air (they will be sorely missed in Burma where I know they have a faithful audience of non-English-speaking Burmese) the princely sum of £170,000 will have been saved. *The Daily Telegraph* of London commented aptly: "£3 million is what the taxpayer gives British Leyland every day before lunch." Both Moscow and Peking broadcast about 10½ hours in Burmese — and since the announcement of the cuts, Moscow has expanded its services.

After its ridiculous vote on the Nationality Bill (which would have offered Gibraltarians British citizenship, while denying it to the people of other dependencies such as Hongkong), the House of Lords did something to justify its existence by voting against the BBC cuts. But there is more cold comfort: the vote will probably only delay matters. The BBC also doubtless took little satisfaction from the back-handed compliment it received from Teheran Radio: "Without the BBC, Britain would be a lion without a mane or a tail, whose end is nigh."

all the comedy programmes, many documentaries, science programmes and the like are subject to be cut from the Transcription Service, and of course this not only affects listeners, but it means that Correspondence School radio programmes and other features which use BBC transcribed material will also have this taken away. The New Zealand Listener in its August 15 issue is planning an article looking at what the BBC Transcriptions mean to radio in New Zealand.

(Maxfield Greenwood, Devon PA) Ah hah! Caught you BBC! Douglas Muggeridge of the BBC so much as confessed that, in terms of Northern Ireland, they are not at all unbiased. In stating his distress that there is a proposed cut of the BBC to Europe in French, Portuguese and Italian, he said in paraphrase, "It is, we believe, most important to get the British case of its affairs broadcast, especially regards Northern Ireland." Well, the phrase "the British case" can only translate into such other phrases as our side of the story, or our Apologia, or our slant, on this matter. I won't rap on about this, for gh doesn't like me to bring in other views, and findings from non-SWR sources of information (as if SWR is the fount of truth!) I can only say, I have been searching objective sources, regards the real story behind the "shit on the walls of those naked fanatics" and have found the BBC is not telling of the real realities here, and that they blatantly keep the myth going that they do this voluntarily. Well, that; and other matters described, regards these political prisoners, is a rampant lie, and in this single case, the BBC are being as bigoted towards these "animal blanket people" as one Mr Paisley. But I shuttah mah mouth now, before gh censors this little bitty bit of honest verbiage. But yes, gh, I do agree, in theory, that one should just leave for greener pastures, than to starve to death over some mere bit of land. And there is a great rock group called "Stiff Little Fingers" (consisting of two Belfast Catholics and two Belfast Protestants), who did rise above the vile hatred the two tribes have for one another, and sang most powerfully of "We gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta gettaway". And they did, because they were artists, with a future elsewhere. But what gh does not see is for an entire population to just flee, is not only impossible, for like in days of old, there are no more greener pastures for the average man to run to--only the educated, or somehow skilled, have a chance, via escape. For these people, it's all they have, or ever will have--and yes, the hatred is the crime of each group, but "Mother England" has never done anything through history, but to coldly make sure this hatred remains. They have (the British in Northern Ireland), never been preachers of "come now, forget this hatred and learn friendship". Why? For if the Orange and the Green were ever to bury the hatchet, then Britain would lose Northern Ireland; and that they can't have--I mean the Empire! ya know. GH surely will censor this, for it didn't come from SWR, nor any other source except my mind, and surely, when writing for RIB, one must not think.

Britain has no right to have Special Powers (euphemism for: away with human rights). Plus, for centuries, the Brits with admitted cunning, made sure those people never got to like each other. But, I say, get out, Britain, and let them bash their own skulls in, maybe; after they fight enough and die enough, they may even see its stupidity. Also, after careful research, I have found the BBC to be not the purveyors of truth, regards the true story of why there is shit on the walls, and they are naked. And are they broadcasting news that yes, the Brits do use brutality in their prisons? The shit was on the walls because they had nowhere else to put it! And the Brits make them seem like animals! It's a dirty lie. Mind you, I don't champion the IRA, though I have much more tolerance for the Nationalist as opposed to Marxist. But, to your question, why don't they move. Many who can, do! But the world is not what it used to be--you can't just get up and sail to America, etc., any more! More and more people are trapped--unless they have something to offer elsewhere. And then, there is a strong argument against the British right to Northern Ireland--dating back beyond the bloodthirsty massacres of all men, women and children by Cromwell, in 7 [?] towns. The British just can't give up their last piece of land. They are the ones, overly attached. I don't believe for one second that Lady Blue-Starch Thatcher gives one bloody damn, for saving the Northern Irish from themsleves--damn, Glenn, when Princess Margaret in Chicago made a scathingly bigoted remark about the Irish--that was the truth. The Brits think the Irish are "niggers"--always have. They're just very, very quiet about it.

I was in the hospital the 9th thru the 16th, and my greatest frustration was not hearing how the BBC dealt with the riots that swept England, and the one in Liverpool, where for maybe the first time in history, blacks and whites, together, barraged the bobbies with projectiles and otherwise performed battle. I wondered much about all this. I did see, via the hospital "telly", a broadframed, tough white missus saying "This ain't no racial bit, bloke, this is a class war, matey, and don't no one tell ya otherwise". I wonder if the BBC presented such in the streets, live quotes, raw realities, blurted in the midst of an earthquake. I wonder if the BBC had the "balls" to state the hard truth; the overall standard of living in England has fallen below that of East Germany! I wonder, when Mrs "Blue Starch" Thatcher kept saying it was "naught but wanton thuggery and base greed"--did the BBC roll out the facts, that in these areas, unemployment among the youth is between 50 and 60%; and surely, Prime Minister Thatcher has a "bug up her ass" for those blithering "twit-witted" attitudes.

I wonder if they stated that this was far from out of the blue, and that detest them or not, the Sex Pistols with their fierce anthems of Britain's shattering "Anarchy U.K." and "God Save the Quenn" did 4 years ago, with mere intelligent perception of what was what, did in fact prophesy these flaming raging nights. (continued)

And now, it's quiet, and as Britain prepares for its ludicrous pageantry, glorifying two government-subsidized, and carefully "cloned" additional figureheads, and now that the riots will never happen again--and was but mere anomaly, a brief illusion; it is now the time for "reality", the Royal Wedding and indeed, Britain shines ever on. But at this time, I wonder if the BBC is going into the crumbling dying slums of Toxteth and Brixton, and giving out interviews with them blokes down there and what they think of the bloody "Royal Wedding" and what ya can do with it. O, yes, fair Isles, your riots are forever gone, and you shall shine on, ever; and so too, a cow can fly! P.S.: Can anyone answer any of my "I wonder"s? It would be welcomed!

U N I T E D A R A B E M I R A T E S (Ralf Munster, GA) When I first heard the interval signal of Dubai I knew it sounded very familiar but did not have the foggiest notion where it might come from. Thanks to my friends Carter and Kay Craigie the mystery was solved by Professor Adeline Bethany of Cabrini College, Radnor PA. According to her it is from the "Caucasian Sketches," Op. 10 of the Russian composer Mikhail Ippolitov-Ivanov (1859-1935). More specifically, it is the first theme of the fourth movement, commonly known as "The Procession of the Sardar".

(Philip Hiscock, St John's Newfoundland) I've finally been catching the UAE Radio transmissions from Dubai the past week or so (as of June 10). Reception has not been booming, but it has been good consistently for the 1015 and 1610 GMT transmissions, the only two I am awake for. I am very much impressed with the series PALESTINE UNDER THE ARABS which Dubai has been running. The taped intro and extro for the programme says something to the effect of, "Palestine has for many hundreds of years been an Arab state despite the many invasions over the years which had as their intentions the de-Arabization of Palestine." It is an intelligently prepared, interestingly presented and very well-documented history of Palestine. Each programme in the series begins the English transmission and lasts about ten minutes. On June 10 they gave three frequencies, all good here: 21655, 21695, 17815.

(Tony W Campbell, Waynesboro VA) When I heard UAE Radio, Dubai, GMT July 7th, they had increased their 0330 broadcast to North America from 27 minutes to 53. That is, 0330-0423 on 17775 and 15320. The news is still 0330-0342, and the ARAB CULTURE program 0342-0357; THE ARABS IN HISTORY has since been replaced at 0342 by THE HOLY PROPHET, a program on the life of Mohammed. THE ARABS IN HISTORY can still be heard as of GMT July 9th at 1610-1625. The rest of the 0330 broadcast consisted of a new MAILBAG show. Letters from Sweden, Denmark, India, Canada, England and the US were acknowledged; when I ran across UAE Radio GMT July 9th at 0400, this same mailbag show was repeated.

gh: Occasional checks since have showed usual sign-off around 0400; must be occasional extension.

(Mike Tripka, Highland Hts OH) UAE Radio, Dubai, has been strong on 21655 at 1600-1700. July 11 & 12 THE ARABS IN HISTORY presented a two-part program on the medieval scholar and historian Ibn-Khaldun, quoting him extensively on the nature of societies and the laws which affect their functioning. This feature usually presents good topics and is valuable to the English-speaking listener in filling a massive gap in our understanding of the peoples and cultures of the Near East.

(James E McDonald, Jr, Ardmore PA) During the weekends while not watching ABC's NIGHTLINE, I have been listening to Dubai Radio. They started a series on the Prophet Mohammed and on Sunday July 12 they started a mailbag show.

(Brian Prokop, Willowick OH) How often do we complain about the overabundance of US pop music, on the shortwave bands? Have we looked for a deeper meaning by looking at the country involved? For example it was revealed on UAE's first MAILBAG (10 July 1645 GMT et al) that Dubai, that little oasis on the Arab peninsula (800,000 people in all seven Emirates), has a Top 20. And who was at the top at that time (after falling from a long run on the charts) but REO Speedwagon. Somehow, when I enjoy that beautiful Arab music, I cannot picture young Emiraters (or Emiratites, or Dubaiites or whatever the hell you call them) tapping their feet to US pop music; it doesn't fit the narrow stereotyped views I hold of Arabs. Is no corner of this earth to be spared the rape of American mass-culture (i.e. McDonalds, our raunchy tele shows, Coca Cola, etc.)? Further, to mark the 10th anniversary of independence of the UAE (December 2) they are going to hold a bloody motor race! Are these the same people who fast during Ramadan, chant the Qur'an so hauntingly and create those alluring melodies?

T U R K E Y (Mike Burden, England) I have been tuning in to the Voice of Turkey every Monday evening for the past few weeks (as of June 24) to listen to TURKEY WITH HER MULTI-LATERAL RELATIONS. Recent editions of this programme have been devoted to the Armenian question. Although I would not claim to know much about the history of Turkish-Armenian relations I must confess that the programme content has struck a sympathetic chord with me. Indeed I have found that much of the commentary about "Armenian terrorism' is true and recognisable of terrorism in general as well as informative and perceptive of terrorist aims, methods and propaganda. And of course it is inevitable that a listener in the UKOGBANI like myself finds it easy to identify with the sentiments of these programmes and cannot help drawing parallels with a situation much nearer home.

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T H A I L A N D (Bangkok Nation Review, 15 Jan 81, via WWR:TPR&D via R Horvitz) Communist insurgents have shifted from their Morse code to clandestine voice transmission for internal communications, senior military intelligence sources reported yesterday. The Morse transmissions began in August, 1979, soon after the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT) radio station was closed down. On December 14, last year, the Communist Party of Thailand resorted to voice transmission for their internal communications, the sources said. "It's not a radio broadcasting station as had been earlier speculated," said the sources. The transmission base, according to the sources, appeared to be from Kunming in southern China. Contents of the clandestine voice transmission have mostly been directives from the CPT to members at the lower and operation levels, the sources added. "Some of the messages are instructions to the operatives to carry out certain specific tasks," the sources said. The audible transmission hours are between 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM /0230-0430 GMT/ every day over 8650, 9250 and 9700 kilowatt frequencies /sic/, the sources said. "The messages are mostly for the northeast." The sources said such transmissions had not been in existence before the closure of the outlawed VOTP. Another point of transmission is north of Amphoe Phua, Nan Province, which is beamed every Tuesday and Friday beginning at 7:00 AM, they said. The sources said there were no signs of a full-fledged revival of the VOPT for the time being. Diplomatic sources had speculated that the clandestine radio, closed down on July 12, 1979, had resulted from pressure from the Chinese Government which has been trying to promote government-to-government relationships with countries in this region.

T A I W A N (Loren Cox, Jr., Corbin KY) Voice of Free China, Taipei, has been at excellent level at 1100-1200 on 11745 with Japanese service. Too bad they don't offer an English broadcast during this time period, as I haven't been able to hear that 0300 release on 15270 since last winter.

T A H I T I (William R Smith, Washington DC) I've seen very little comment in RIB concerning FR3 in Papéeté. In the 9 months or so that I've been back in active SWLing after a layoff of 7 or 8 years, I've had my share of thrills, picking up Uganda, Dubai and Vanuatu, for example, but the greatest pleasure has come from my nightly reception since July 11 (as of July 14) of Papéeté. I've found a surprisingly strong signal on 15170 kHz from 0300, with some QRM from VOA on 15175. The signal is fine until RFE/RL comes on at 0445 on Saturday and Sunday. I thought, alas, that this meant I could only enjoy less than two hours of the wonderful island melodies that were taking me out of DC into the South Pacific. I've never previously felt such disappointment over losing a signal. On July 13 I found I could not even enjoy Papéeté at all; RFE/RL is on earlier during the week. FR3 was still there but too tough for pleasurable listening. And then this morning I was stumbling around the bands and decided to try 11825 and there it was, every bit as strong as 15170 had been. I had an excellent signal from 0500 to the 0730 sign-off. Life was complete again. It's the only station I know that signs off with a good-day wished to Mrs., Miss and Mr. [this is customary among the Francophones -gh] and then plays a Polynesian song followed by the Marseillaise. A wonderful end to a trying day. The staple is of course the island vocals but there is an incredible variety thrown in--classical, rock, big band, jazz and mostly without announcements. I doubt I have ever enjoyed listening to the radio more. Has this signal always been so accessible? [Tahiti is closer to Washington than Israel... gh] I'm in a ground level apartment, near TV and radio transmitting towers, in an all-electric building, and set my RF-2900 within two feet of my operating air conditioner. For an antenna, I've recently been using an FM antenna of about 4 meters suspended just inside my window. Such a set-up gives you the creeps, no? Well, it can't be so terrible. After all, it brought in Vanuatu on July 11 at 0900 and was still bringing in the Radio Australia relays or whatever on 7260 to 1100. Listening to FR3, Papéeté, makes me feel that I have discovered what I want from DXing. These people are making no attempt to inform me of anything, nor do they ask me to respond to them. The music is being played for the everyday Tahitian and for a little while I can share in his pleasure. Having read all the articles about the spoiling of Paradise by the tourist hordes, I probably get a realer picture by radio than by being there. They have no reason to hide their real nature from me. Can anyone name a station with a better music selection?

(Andy Sennitt, Denmark) Re July RIB, official info from Tahiti confirms that English has been deleted from the schedule. No doubt a consequence of the recent get-tough attitude, involving a new drive to promote francophone domination in all areas where the French culture is considered to be in danger of losing influence.

(L. Jean Baker, Indianapolis) I've been receiving Radio Tahiti almost every night for a month (as of July 7) with excellent signal strength and very little interference. Here, it starts to fade in at about 0430 GMT on 11825 kHz, peaks at 0530-0600, closes down at 0700. Can also be picked up on 15170 after 0600. The only antenna that I use is an extendable whip on the RF-2600, and I didn't think it was possible to receive such a low-powered (20 kW) station with such an elementary set-up.

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Consistently very good on 11825 all month, and for a week for some reason, stuck with Polynesian music and didn't switch to French music (and it was live, and fantastic, really

some great, old traditional stuff, suspect there was a festival going on)--I tune in (when I do, at all) anytime after 0500, and it's doing fine, best ever. Got a couple hours of fine music taped.

S W I T Z E R L A N D (Ed Stone, NY) I think that SRI realizes that "local flavor" shows are a forte of theirs. Listening to ROUNDABOUT on June 14 reconfirmed my view that this is true. They had a program about an Italian-Swiss town, Bellenzona. It was delightful, picturesque, and provided descriptions of the town and surrounding mountains. I could almost believe that I was standing there looking up at the mountains, or walking through the town greeting the people. The editor of a local paper ended the show by singing a local song. A nice mini-vacation for me on a drizzly Sunday morning.

GREAT SATURDAY GRAPEVINE's cassette tapes are a hit. I hope they can keep the program interesting... Time and time again shortwave listeners say that they turn to SW as an alternative to local media. Public TV has been expanding to meet this demand. When are local media going to wake up?

(Ralf Munster, GA, from his "Program Review" column in August GO-DX of the Southern DX Association) SRI's still relatively new mailbag program, GRAPEVINE, appears to develop a nice sense of humor besides being informative. On the latter side, they mentioned July 18-19 that while SRI now has some fine new transmitters at Schwarzenburg, these are still coupled to old antennas because environmentalists object to the erection of new ones. Now, I admit that one of those newfangled turntable antennas can look rather Rube Goldbergian but what's a bit of Swiss countryside in competition with an international SWL audience? The authorities, however, are working on the problem. Apparently listeners have strongly divided reactions to Swiss country music for while the majority seem to love it, one Scottish listener forthrightly stated that he "hates" it. So, they played, presumably for his benefit, a tune initially announced as "Dixieland", only it didn't quite sound like the genuine article and thus this was revised to "Dixielandler". They indicated that not merely letters but also cassettes would be highly welcome. How about some Southern tobacco auctioneer spiels or hog callers to compete with those Alpine Jodlers? (Every 1st and 3rd Sat/Sun, alternating with MERRYGOROUND, 0150, 0435)

(Andy Sennitt, Denmark) The people who write program brochures obviously never listen to the programs --and the people who make the programs equally obviously never read the program brochures! For how else could you explain how, year after year, the SHORTWAVE MERRY GO ROUND is promoted with the words "keep up to date with the DX scene" and "The Two Bobs prove that there's more to international radio than QSL cards". Neither is a fair description of the actual content, and no mention is made of the primary function, to answer listeners' technical queries. What next -- "George Wood presents the weekly program for lovers of violin music" - "Jonathan Marks presents travel news for hitchhikers", "Ian McFarland presents an interlude of speech following the music filler..." ?

(Philadelphia Inquirer, July 31 via Joe Hanlon) Wedding: A Spoilsport in Switzerland. Clandestine broadcasters using a weak transmitter tuned into a French language channel in Geneva during the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. They interrupted the audio portion eight times with disparaging remarks. At the moment Lady Diana said "yes", the pirate broke in to shout "no, no, no" and then laugh derisively.

S W E D E N (Andy Sennitt, Denmark) In case you wonder why George Wood plays the same Arne Skoog tapes so often, he told me at the EDXC Conference that RSI is mandated to play only Scandinavian music --that means that his play-out music [after SWEDEN CALLING DXERS] cannot be some of the west coast music which George grew up with in California, but either a Swedish version of it, or something typically Scandinavian such as Arne on the violin. I'm all for the basic principle behind the mandate, but surely constant repetition of the same few tunes is self-defeating? Also, we have a marvelous band in Denmark called Shu-Bi-Du-Ah, who make ABBA look quite ordinary, but I've never heard them on Swedish domestic or external programs. Maybe somebody at RSI should be a little more adventurous?

gh: Small wonder that R Sweden doesn't make a big thing (or any thing, usually) about publishing its English program schedule, but for the record, they recently announced it was as follows: (after NEWS and PANORAMA). Mon MUSIC [actually there's a stamp program first week of month, no?], Tue DX, Wed and Thu FEATURES, Fri WEEK THAT WAS. Without NEWS etc: Sat SATURDAY SHOW; Sun MAILBAG. I'm now on SCDX...

(Sweden Calling DXers, George Wood, June 30) Besides the Swedish Community Radio (Närradio) experiment described earlier, there's anotherexperiment going on called "Allemans-radio" or Everyman's Radio --in the towns of Ängelholm and Ljusdal until January 1982 in connexion with the so-called "local radio" stations there--actually producers of regional news carried over the regions' transmitters for domestic programme 3, and run by a daughter company of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation. Local individuals are aiding in producing their own programmes. This is different from Community Radio, in which various organizations produce their own weekly programmes, sharing a transmitter, with no connections at all to the national broadcasting monopoly. Everyman's Radio allows individuals who are not members of organizations to make their own individual programmes. So individual expression is encouraged -- on an occasional vasis. The various Community Radio groups, on the other hand, though representing organizations have the advantage of regular programming and greater resources. Two different approaches toward taking the mystery out of broadcasting, and breaking up the monopoly of the "professionals".

(LIP continues on page 43)

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

A QUICK-REFERENCE LIST COMPILED EXCLUSIVELY FOR RIB BY GLENN HAUSER (C) 1981

AFGHANISTAN R Afghanistan
1530-1600 D 6230
1900-1930 C 15077v

ALBANIA R Tirana (fqs vary)
0000-0025 B 9750 7065
0130-0155 B 9750 7120
0230-0255 B 9750 7120
0330-0355 B 7300 6200

ALGERIA R Algiers
2000-2030 C 25700 15215
(time may change in October)

ARGENTINA R Argentina
2200-2230 D 11710 M-Sa
0100-0130 C 11710 Tu-Su

AUSTRALIA R Australia
1000-fade B 5995 6045
1100-1300 A 9580 17795
1230-fade C 6080
1300-1500 C 11705 9770
1330-fade C 6060
1400-1730 C 17795 9710
1800-2100 C 17795
2100-2400 C 21650 17795
0000-0930 C 21680
0100-0300 B 21740 17795
0330-0400 B 17795 21650
0400-0500 C 21525 17795 15320
0500-0600 C 15160
0600-0630 C 21525 17795
0630-1030 B 15115
0700-0900 B 11740 9570

ABC, Perth
fade-1000 C 15425
1000-1602 B 9610
1000-fade C 6140

ABC, Melbourne
0830-1402 C 9680

AUSTRIA Austrian R
1230-1257 B 21655
1805-1820 C 15560 Sun
1830-1857 C 15560
0130-0157 B 9770 5945
0330-0357 C 9770 5945
0430-0457 B 12015 17745

BANGLADESH R Bangladesh
1230-1300 C 21670 15285

BELGIUM BRT
1330-1400 B 21810 Mon-Fri
1610-1655 B 21810 (1710-1755 from Sept 27)
0015-0100 B 11695 15175

BELIZE R Belize
0120-0510 C 834 3285

BRAZIL R Nacional
0200-0300 A 17830 15290

BULGARIA R Sofia
2130-2200 B 11850 11750 11720
2230-2330 B 15110 9700
0000-0100 B 15110 9700
0400-0500 B 11750

CANADA R Canada International
1200-1220 A 17820 15440 11955 9650 Mon-Fri
1300-1600 A 17820 11955 Sun
1545-1600 A 17820 15325
1645-1700 A 21695 17820 15325
1800-1830 A 17820 15260 -1900 Sat & Sun
1900-1930 A 21695 17875 15325 -2000 Sat & Sun
1900-1930 B 17820 15260
2000-2030 A 21695 17875 17820 15325 Mon-Fri
2130-2200 A 17820 15150 11945
(Sat & Sun also on 17875 15325)
2100-2300 A 17875 15325 M-F
2200-2400 A 9755 5960 M-F
2200-2230 Sat, 2200-2300 Sun
0000-0030 A 9755 5960
0100-0130 A 17820 9755 5960
0200-0230 A 11940 9755 5960
0300-0330 A 11940 11845 9755 9535 5960
0400-0430 A 11845 9755 9535 5960
0615-0630) B 17860 15265 11960
0645-0700) 11825 11775 9590 7155 6140 6045 M-F

CBC Northern Quebec SW Service
1028-1300 C 9625 6065 (not
1300-2400 B 11720 9625 all
0000-0507 C 9625 6195 Eng)

CHINA R Peking
1200-1255 B 15520
1400-1755 C 11600 15165 17800
0000-0155 B 17855 17680 15120
0200-0255 B 17680 15120
1300-0355 C 17855 17680 15120
0400-0455 C 17680 15120

CONGO RTVC
2130-2150 C 15190 irregular

COOK ISLANDS RCI
0600-0900 C 11759½ (not all Eng)

COSTA RICA TIFC, Faro del Caribe
0235-0435 B 5055 Mon
0300-0405 B 5055 Tue-Sat
0305-0400 B 5055 Sun

CUBA R Habana Cuba
2010-2140 B 15155
2050-2140 C 17750 11725
0100-0450 B 11930 11725
0330-0600 A 11760
0450-0600 C 11725
0630-0800 A 9525

V of Cuba
0500-1000 C 550

CZECHOSLOVAKIA R Prague
0030-0100 C 9540 6055
0100-0155) B 11990 9740 9540 7345
0300-0355) 5930

ECUADOR HCJB, Voice of the Andes
1200-1230 A 11740 15115
1230-1430 A 17890 15115 11740 26020
1430-1530 A 17890 15115 26020
1700-1730 C 26020 21480 17815
1900-2000 C 26020 21480 17815
2130-2200 C 26020 21480 17815 15225#
2330-2400 B 26020 15180
0030-0130 A 15360
0030-0230 A 17875 15155 9745
0230-0500 A 15155 9745
0500-0700 A 11915 9745 6095
0600-0730 B 15225 11835
0700-1100 C 11925(9745 to 1030) 6130

EGYPT R Cairo
2115-2245 C 9805 (time may change to one hour later Sept 27
0200-0330 B 12000 9475 or Oct 25)

FINLAND R Finland
1200-1230 B 15400 21475 (not Sun)
1300-1330 B 15400 21475
1330-1430 B 15400 21475 Sunday only
1430-1500 B 15400 21475
(all one hour earlier until Sept 27)

FRANCE R France Internationale
1605-1655 B 25820 21620 21580 21515 17860 17850 17720 15315 15300 11845 (to Sept 26)
1705-1755 B 21620 21580 21515 17860 17850 17795 17720 15425 15360 15200 11705 (then)

GERMANY EAST R Berlin International
0100-0145 C 11975 9730 9560?
0230-0315 C 11975 9730 9560?
0330-0415 B 11975 11890 11840 9560?
(one hour earlier until Sept 27)

ALL TIMES ARE GMT=UTC - Subtract: NDT 2½, ADT 3, EDT 4, CDT 5, MDT 6, PDT 7, YDT 8, ADT 9, BDT = HST 10 hrs

GERMANY WEST R Deutsche Welle
0930-1020 C 17780 11850
1230-1315 C 21600
1500-1550 C 21600
1930-2020 C 17705
2100-2150 C 9765
0100-0150 A 15105 11865 9590 9565 9545 6145 6085 6040
0500-0550 A 11905 9690 9650 9545 5960
0600-0630 B 17875 11905 9700

GHANA R Ghana
0530-fade C 3366
0530-fade C 4915 (not all Eng)
0700/2300 C 6130

GREECE V of Greece (Mon-Sat)
1235-1245 C 21455 17830 11730
1535-1535 C 21455 17830 11730
0130-0140 B 11730 9655 9515
0340-0350 B 11730 9650 9515
2300-2310 C 9680 9615

GRENADA R Free Grenada
1945-2100 C 15104 irregular
2115-2430 B 15045 irregular

GUAM K T W R
0745-0930 B 11840
1430-1500 C 9505

GUATEMALA TGNA, R Cultural
0330-0430 B 3300 (Mon 0030-0430)

GUINEA V of Revolution irr.
1800-1900 B 15308v M/W/F 9650
1815-1900 B 15308v 9650 Sun

GUYANA Action Radio
0755/0500 C 5950 (not all Eng)

HAITI 4VEH
1100-1400 C 11835 9770
2300-2400 C 11835 9770

HONDURAS HRVC
0300-0500 C 4820

La Voz de la Mosquitia
0100-0130 C 4910 (time varies)

HUNGARY R Budapest
0130-0200 Wed+Fri)(17710 B
0200-0230 not Mon)(15220 C
0300-0330 daily)(11910 B
0400-0415 Wed+Sat)(9835 9585 C
0400-0430 Monday)(6025 C
(one hour earlier until Sept 27)

INDIA All India Radio
1330-1500 C 15335 11810
1745-2230 C 11620
2045-2230 C 9912

INDONESIA V of Indonesia
1400-1500 C 11789

IRAN V of Islamic Republic
1930-2030 C 9022

IRAQ R Baghdad
2130-2225 C 9745
0300-0355 C 21585

IRELAND R Dublin
24h, 0500/0600 peak on 6908v and maybe 14400 / 28000

ISRAEL Kol Yisrael
1200-1230 C 27790 25640 21495 17612 15605
2000-2030 B 21675 17710 17612 15583 11638
2230-2300 A 21710 21675 15583 11638 9815
0000-0030)
0100-0125) A 15583 11638 9815
0200-0225)
0500-0515 A 15105 12025 11638 9815

ITALY RAI
0100-0120 B 11800 9575
0350-0410 C 17795 15330 11905

JAPAN R Japan
2345-2445 C 17825 15135
0130-0230 B 21640 21610 17825 15195

General Service 15 min on the hour exc 30 min at 12, 19, 23
1900/2115 C 15310
2200-2215 B 15185 (via Port.)
2200/0415 C 17755 (0700-0715
0500/0715 C 15325 C 15405
0800/1815 B-C 9505 Portugal)

KAMPUCHEA V of Kam People
1200-1215 C 11938v 9694v

KOREA NORTH R Pyongyang
1100-1250 B 9977
2300-2450 C 9977

KOREA SOUTH R Korea
1000-1100 B 11725 9570
1230-1330 C 9570
1600-1700 C 9720
0230-0330 C 15575
0530-0630 C 15575 11810 9870

KUWAIT R Kuwait
1800-2100 B 11650

LEBANON R Lebanon
0230-0300 D 11790 or 11860 ?

LUXEMBOURG RTL
2300-0130 C 6090 (time varies)

MALAYSIA V of Malaysia
0625-0855 C 15295 12350 17725? 11700?

R Malaysia Sarawak
1400-1500 C 4950 7160

R Malaysia Sabah
1330-1600 C 5980 4970

MALTA Xandir Malta
0700-0800 C 9670 or 9605? Sat

MEXICO R Mexico irr. & times vary
2230-2400 B 15430 17765 Sun
2300-2400 B 15430 17765 Thu

MONACO TWR Monte Carlo
0625-0755 M-F; Sat 0625-0800; Sun 0625-1000 B 9495

MONGOLIA R Ulan Bator
1220-1250 C 12070 6383 Mon-Sat

MOZAMBIQUE R Mozambique
0400-0430 C 4855 3265

NETHERLANDS R Netherlands
0700-0720 C 21480 15560 11720 9895
0730-0825 B 9770 9715
0830-0925 C 9715
0930-1020 C 15560
1330-1420 C 17605
1430-1520 C 21480 15560 11740
1830-1920 C 15220 9715
2030-2120 B 21685 17695 17605 15220/
0230-0325 A 9590 6165
0530-0625 A 9715 6165

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES TWR Bonaire
1100-1300 A 11815 (Sat/Sun -1330)
0055-0130 B 11755
0400-0600 A 9700 800

NEW ZEALAND R New Zealand
2115-1215 C 15485
2145-0630 C 17860
0640-1215 C 11945

NIGERIA V of Nigeria
1500-1600 C 11770v
1530-1600 C 15120
1800-1900 C 15120
2100-2200 C 15120
0455-1000 B 11770
0500-0600 C 7255
0600-0800 C 15120

NORWAY R Norway Sun + GMT Mon only
0800-0830 C 11850
1200-1230 C 25730 25615 21730
1400-1430 B 25730 21730 17795

(continued)

1600-1630 C 25730 25615 17795
1800-1830 C 25730 21560 17875
2000-2030 B 25730 25615 21730
2200-2230 C 17795 15175 15135
0000-0030 C 17840 15345 11870
0200-0230 B 11895 11870 9590
0400-0430 C 15135 9590
0600-0630 C 15135

PAKISTAN R Pakistan
1100-1115 C 21785
1600-1615 C 21757v
1645-1740 C 15495 11672
0230-0245 C 21595 21757

PAPUA NEW GUINEA NBC
fade-0800+ C 9520
fade-1400 C 4890 not all Eng

PHILIPPINES FEBC
0800-1000 C 11890
1245-1600 C 15440
2330-0500 C 15450

Radyo Pilipinas
0657-1855 C-D 9578v not all Eng
-1555 Sun

POLAND R Polonia
0630-0700 C 9675 7270
0200-0240v) B 15120 11815 9525
0300-0320v) 7270 7145 6095

PORTUGAL R Portugal
1600-1630 C 21475 not Sun
0300-0330 B 11925 9765
0530-0600 B 9765 6185

ROMANIA R Bucharest
0200-0255) C 15380 11940 11840
0400-0430) 11725 9570 5990

SA'UDI ARABIA BSKSA
1700-2100 C 11856v

SENEGAL R Sénégal
1840-1900 C 11895 unconfirmed

SOLOMON ISLANDS R Hepi Isles
fade-1130 C 9545 or 5020
(not all English)

SOUTH AFRICA Radio RSA
0630-0730 C 21535 17780 15220
1100-1157 C 25790 21535 15220
1300-1557 B 25790 21535 15220
2100-2157 B 17780 11900 9585
0200-0257 A 15325 11900 9580 5980

SPAIN Spanish Foreign Radio
0000-0200 A 11880 9630
0530-0630 A 11880 9630

SRI LANKA SLBC/AWR
0030-0230 C 15425
1030-1130 C 17850 15120 11835
(not all Eng)
1230-1430 C 15425 9720
2015-2030 C 17850 15120 11800

SWEDEN R Sweden International
1230-1300 C 21690
1400-1430 B 21615 21700
2300-2330 C 11705 9695
0230-0300 C 11705 9695

SWITZERLAND SRI
1315-1345 B 21570 21520
1530-1600 B 21570
1815-1845 C 21570 17850 17830
2145-2215 B 21585 15305 6135
0145-0215 A 15305 11715 9725/
0430-0500 B 11715 9725

TAIWAN V of Asia
1100-1200) C 5980 not Sun
1500-1530)

V of Free China
2140-2240 C 15270
0100-0200 C 15345 11825
0300-0350 C 15345 15270 11825

THAILAND R Thailand
1130-1230 C 11905 9655

TURKEY V of Turkey
2030-2130 C 9725
2200-2300 C 9725 7215

U A E UAE Radio, Dubai
0330-0357 B 17775 15320
0510-0545 C 17810 21700
1610-1650 B 21695 21655 17815

U K O G B A N I BBC
25650 B fade-1615(Oct 1515)
22930 B 1830-2000 USB
21710 B fade-1745(Sept 1830)
B 2000-2115
21660 C 0730-1615 Ascension
21590 C 1500-1530
21550 C fade-1615
21470 C fade-1615
Asc B 1615-1745(Sept 27ff)
19455 B 1830-2000 USB
17830 B 1600-1709 Sackville
1500-1745 Sat/Sun
17790 C 0600-1430
17740 C 1430-1615
17705 C 0900-1745
17695 C 1700-1745, 0900-1130
15420 C 0400-0815 Cyprus
B 2200-2430
15400 C 0445-1130 & 1430-2030 As
15360 B 0330-0445 Ascension
15260 C 1600-1709 Sackville
1500-1745 Sat/Sun
A 2000-0230 Ascension
15105 C 1430-1815 Ascension
15070 B-C 0500-0230 (Sept 0300-)
12095 C 0400-0730, 0900-2115
12040 C 2200-2245 Sunday
11955 C 0300-0430 Masirah; 0600-0915
11910 B 2300-2430
11860 C 0300-0430 & 0600-0815; Sun
0600-0915 Ascension
11835 A 0030-0230
11820 C 1800-2030 Ascension
11775 C 1100-1330 Antigua
11750 C 2000-2430
B 0030-0330 Greenville
C 0900-1745 Singapore
11720 C 0445-0515 & 0600-0630 Ascen.
9915 C 0600-0630, 0700-0730,
2245(Sun 2200)-0330
9740 C 0900-1745 Singapore
9640 C 0545-0915
9600 B-C 2300-0330 Ascension
9590 A 2200-2430 Sackville
9580 C 0000-0145 Masirah; 0145-0330
Cyprus; 0400-0730
9510 C 2200-0430
A 0445-0915 Antigua
A 1100-1330 Sackville
9410 B 2115-0730
7325 A 2300-0330
7185 C 0300-0730
7150 C 0545-0915
7105 C 0300-0430, 0445-0515,
0600-0630, all Ascension
6195 A 0900-0915 Antigua
C 0900-fade Singapore
B-C 1100-1330 Antigua
6175 B-A 2000-0730 Antigua
6120 C 2200-0330 Sackville
6005 C fade-2245 Ascension
5975 B 2200-0630

UNITED NATIONS UN Radio M-F/Tu-Sa
1830-1837 B 21670 18782½ 17740 15305
1900-1945 B 21670 15305 /alternates
2215-2230 B 15305 11830][15240 11920
0230-0245 B 15752 15240 10869 6035
0645-0700 B 15125 11735
0707-0715 B 15125 11735
0737-0745 B 17815 15195 15125 11735
0800-0815 B 17860 15235 15125 11735
0900-0930 B 15250 9565 9350
(for broadcast of meetings, try
21670, 15410/15, 15120, 11900/05,
9620, 6055)

URUGUAY SODRE (times vary)
2245-2330 & 0015-0100 C 11885
0145-0230 & 0315-0400 C 9515

U S A KGEI
2131-2200 C 15280

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Rough quality ratings: A = strong and reliable; B =regular;
C = occasional; D = hardly ever but possible; # = change likely

W I N B (not all Eng)
1700-2000 C 17730
2000-2245 C 15185
2245-0330 C 15145

W Y F R
1230-1600 A Sun 21545 17785
1200-1500 A 11830
1500-1700 A 15365 11830
1700-1800 A 21615 21465 17845 15440 15365 11830
1800-1900 A 21615 15440 15365?
1900-2000 A 21615 15440 15365 11830
2000-2100 A 21615 21525 15440 15365 11830
2100-2200 A 21615 21525 15440
2200-2300 A 21525 15440 15365 11875 9535
2300-2400 A 21525 15365 9535
0000-0100 A 15365 5985 9715
0100-0200 A 9715 15365?
0200-0300 A 11740 9715 5985
0300-0500 A 9715 9675 5985
0500-0600 A 9705 9675 5985

W R N O
1830-2100 A 15420
2100-2300 A 11890
2300-0200 A 11965
0200-0700 A 6155

A F R T S
26000 D 0600-1400 (Philippines)
25615 A 2200-0200
21670 C 0000-0600 & 1400-1900 "
21570 A 1800-0430
17765 A 1600-2200 & 0200-0700
15430 A 1100-0200
15385 C 1900-2400 Philippines
15345 A 1700-2300
15330 A 1100-0200 & 0430-0700
11805 A 1000-1800
11790 A 2300-0700
9700 A 1000-1600
9590 A 0900-1100
9530 A 0900-1100
6030 A 0200-0700 & 0900-1200

Radio Free Europe (via Portugal)
2150-2200 B Fri 17835 15255
(one hour earlier in September)

Voice of America
1100-1500 A 9565 11715
1500-1600 A 15150 11865
1600-2200 A 15410
1600-2300 A 26040 21485 17870
1700-2200 A 17785 15150/15140
2200-0400 A 21460
0000-0200 A 17885 17730 15205 11740 9650 6130 5995
0200-0400 A 17885 15205 9650 6130 5995
0300-0630 A 15240
0300-0700 A 9670
0400-0700 A 5995 - many more

U S S R R Moscow
1000-1300 A 9600 (Cuba)
1330-2200 B 11840 (Cuba)
1200-1600 B 15540
1700-1800 A 15455
1800-2200 A 17700 15455
2200-2300 A 21565 17700 15425 12050 11850 11770 11750 11720 9685 9665 9610
2300-2400 A 21565 17700 15425 12050 11750 11720 11710 11700 9685 9665 9610
0000-0100 A 21565 17700 15425 12050 11770 11750 11720 11710 9685 9610 9600(Cuba)
0100-0200 A 21565 17760 17700 15425 12050 11770 11750 11720 11710 (9700 from 0130) 9685 9610 9600 7150
0200-0300 A 17760 17700 15425 15405 12050 11770 11750 11720 11710 9685 9610 9600 7150
0300-0400 A 11750 11735 11720 9700 9610 9600 7150

R Kiev
2330-2400 A 15405 12060 11735
0200-0230 A 17870 11735 9800 9655

R Vilnius
2200-2230 A 17870 17845 15180 12060 11735

V of Yerevan
0251-0258 C 17870 17845 15180

R Tashkent
1200-1230) C 15460 11785 9750
1400-1430) 9715 5950

(Soviet broadcasts expected to move one hour later Oct. 1, except for Radio Tashkent)

VATICAN Vatican Radio
0059-0115 A 11845 9605 6015
0545-0600 C 6190 (one hour earlier until Sept 27)

VIETNAM Voice of Vietnam
1000-1030 C 12036 10080
1100-1130 C 12036 10080
1330-1430 C 12036 10080
1530-1630 C 10040
1800-1900 C 15010 10040
2030-2130 C 15010 10040

YUGOSLAVIA R Yugoslavia
2215-2230 C 9620

ZIMBABWE R One
0325-Sade C 3396 (not Sun)

LAST-MINUTE INFO

(NOT CROSS-REFERENCED IN THIS ISH)

ARGENTINA LRA July 27 0015 on 6061 + another unID LAm on 6061 (Zella, Italy, Play-DX) AUSTRALIA LETTER FROM AMERICA also on Perth 9610 Sun 1115 (D Holland, NY) Live relay of BBC? (gh) Astounded to hear classical music on RA, GMT Mon 0130-0150; other programs missing from published sked: Mon 0238 AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE & 1235? Tue 0240 & 1235 INDUSTRIAL DESIGN; Thu 1238 CSIRO NEWSFILE BRAZIL RNB has converted Afro service at 2100 on 15280 from English to Port; Eng to Europe 1900 on new 17855--jammed! BULGARIA Sofia's DX program caught Sun ending at 2325. CANADA RCI was optimistic Sept 5 that strike might soon be settled and normal programming resumed by Sept 14. Dave Newkirk & I heard CHU time-signals and ID on 17555 around 0430--relay by LQC28, Argentine timesig station listed on fq?? (gh) non-CUBA R Cuba Libre, 6989v, hrd with new address of Box 557759, Miami FL 36155, replacing the Costa Rica one ECUADOR WEEK IN ECUADOR noted during PASSPORT, GMT Sat at 0130/0140 on 15155 17875 9745. GERMANY WEST With 50min programs DW has made Larry Wayne's offbeat GERMANY TODAY Mon-Fri rather than Sat only. First Sun night (GMT Mon) program had ARTS ON THE AIR and MAILBOX. New theme is from Mendelssohn's Fourth Symphony HUNGARY Wonderful sesquihour of Hung music GMT Mon 0030-0200 on 17710 (hour later from Sept 28)(gh) INDIA AIR good at 1230 news on 11850 (Darryl Holland, NY) ISRAEL Holidays may lead to special programs and affect schedules, sunset to sunset, approx: Sept 28-29 Rosh Hashana=New Year; Oct 7 Yom Kippur =no broadcasts; Oct 12, 18-19 Sukkot, Oct 20 Simkhat Torah(J Rubin) IVORY COAST Classical music on 7215 Sun 2300/2400 (gh) NIGERIA Some pgms in about-to-expire sked just received: 11770: Sat 0500-05½ WHO, WHAT AM I? 06-06½ BANDSTAND, 07-07½ NIGERIAN SCENE & AF MUSIC, 08-08½ WEEKEND MAG. Sun 05 LINK-UP 06 MX INSTRUMENTS & DIARY, 0653-C LANDMARKS & RHYTHMS Mon 07 WHO, WHAT AM I? Tue 07 SCENE & INSTRUMENTS

(continued on page 79)

SPAIN (Leon Kanopka, Jr., NY, SPEEDX July) has received a letter from REE's DX Section concerning the rumored closure of the English North American Service: "Concerning this rumor that our North American English Service could be discontinued, we can assure you that it was completely gratuitous. No measure has been taken with this respect, although it was certain that at the end of 1980 there came the rumour but fortunately it never has been realized."

SOUTH AFRICA (Ralf Munster, GA) Aside from setting Mr. Wolfson straight, John Demisse now takes a swipe at me by inferring things from my April RIB remarks that I never even so much as hinted at. For his information I do not need, and doubt that other RIBers do, him to tell me "news" one gathered long ago from other sources. What one still wishes he would do is to live up to his own ambition "to refute the lies and distortions it [R. RSA] puts out, where and when [he] can." So, please give RIB readers specific examples of such "lies and distortions" by reference to particular broadcasts, including date and time. Most of us know about apartheid, about the "homelands", about discriminatory education and wages, about the dormitories, etc. etc. ad nauseam. None of this is news any more. What is or would be news, if true, is that there is motion in South Africa as regards some of these matters and the question is whether such signs of change portend real advance or are just window dressing. Is the datum that General Motors has a black director with whose help a set of principles has been drawn up for GM operations in South Africa of significance in the sense of having made changes or is that just for show? Might the datum that there simply may no longer be enough white men to fill middle level plant positions effectively force their power structure to modify apartheid policies? Will such reforms, if any, proceed fast enough to head off revolution or not? These are the kinds of questions concerning which tentative answers might conceivably be obtained by analyses of R. RSA broadcasts but reporters will be able to arrive at them only with cool heads and at least a modicum of reportorial detachment. Strange as it may seem, this does not, however, mean that such reporters should not retain "at their heart a touch of anger" - to quote Richard L. Strout, reporter for the Christian Science Monitor and author of the TRB column in The New Republic.

In the meantime R. RSA hardly appears a model of super-efficiency in that their J-81 schedule did not reach me until July 20, fails to list any frequencies for their South American programs, and lists others that are already out of date.

(Harry L Hartsell, Lompoc CA) On page 33 of RIB 54 there is a comment by John Dommisse that "The present South African government supported Hitler during World War II." The present government didn't come into being until 31 May 1961, although it is quite similar to the government of the Union of South Africa which preceded it. In September 1939, the Union declared war on Germany. Over 300,000 men of the Union served during the war. There was a faction in the Union which opposed the war and supported the Nazis, but they didn't control the government. I am a veteran of WW II in Europe, and I met some of the South African troops in Munich, Germany in the spring of 1945 when our troops liberated them from a German POW camp. They had been captured in the early Forties during the fighting in North Africa. Whether we like the RSA or not, we should check the facts before making our comments.

(Herbert S Wolfson, NY) This is meant to serve both as commentary on Wayne Pierce's remarks on p 29 RIB 54 and as reply to John Dommisse on p 33. First, to Mr Dommisse, an apology. Yes, I did go too far. I tend to get carried away on occasion. Some of my remarks about the political situation are, at second glance, patently ridiculous, and I regret having made them. My only intention in giving you a "history lesson" was to point out that the only equitable solution to the RSA's problem must take into account the legitimate rights of the whites, and not characterize them as colonialists who must be sent home, for you know as well as I do that the RSA is their home. You're a tenth-generation South African. I'm only a second/third generation American. If I shouldn't be forced to return to Italy/Russia, where I have no family, no friends, no cultural ties, why should you or any other South African be forced to return to Europe? Only if blacks, whites, and "coloureds" live together as equal partners in the RSA can a just settlement be reached. My remark that Včelař "has a better idea of what's going on in South Africa than you do" can be traced simply to a faulty assumption - I thought you were an American who didn't know much about RSA other than what he sees on TV. As any computer programmer will attest, "Garbage in, garbage out". Nevertheless, I think that political discussions about apartheid, communism, etc., do not belong in RIB, nor do ad hominem comments. (By the way, speaking of GIGO, I resent Mr Dommisse's assumption that I am Jewish). Yes, of course RIB is subjective. But its subjective comments should deal with SW programming, not political rhetoric. Apartheid notwithstanding, I enjoy listening to Radio RSA, to hear Pretoria's view of the world. For the same reason, I listen to Voice of Nigeria whenever I can. I tune in Radio Moscow once in a while, not because I like it, not because I agree with the Soviet view, but because, as Pierce says, "to discuss the opinions, RIBers must know what they are." The whole point of SWL, at least for me, is to get a multilateral view of world events. For the reactor raid I tuned in Kol Yisrael, Baghdad, and Dubai. If one wishes to point out factual errors, distortions, etc. great. I think that personal invective, however, is uncalled for, and that airing political views, such as Greenwood, p 35, are out of place.

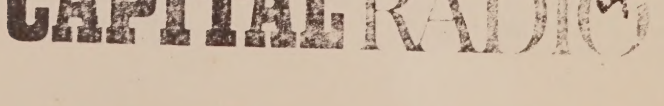
(David S. Miller, Natrona Heights PA) LIP is rapidly degenerating into a forum in which frustrated ideologues take to denouncing their pet whipping-boy governments. The technique is to embellish a political diatribe with a few words on radio programming so as to give the editor a justification for printing it. One is reminded of the "redeeming social value" achieved by including an anti-draft scene in the movie "I Am Curious Yellow". The archetype in this regard is our very own Southern Africa correspondent, John Dommisse who, to his credit, generally disdains the pretense of discussing programming and gives us our agitprop straight. That Mr Dommisse will not allow trifling impedimenta such as mere facts to diminish the enthusiasm he brings to the task is readily apparent to anyone who reads RIB. What may not be equally appreciated by the readers is the prudence he displays in urging the black takeover of his people's homeland while personally keeping an ocean's distance between him and his country's would-be liberators. Indeed, if his fellow Afrikaners are naive enough to surrender control to the "enemies of racism", I would be only too glad to interject this datum into the controversy over the racial component in IQ; for millenia thereafter the burden of proof would rest on whites to demonstrate that we're not inherently less intelligent. (I'm presupposing, of course, that the impulse of life, liberty and the pursuit of Krugerrands is equally strong in all races). But lest I be considered uncharitable to our friend John, his arguments do have a certain verisimilitude, especially his breathless allusions to the sinister Nazi connection (Forget that the good guys in WW II had an "Uncle Joe" connection, Joe Stalin, that is, of Gulag fame, and overlook the killing of 13 million German civilians and POWs by the forces of truth and light.) Yes, white South African soldiers, while merely pretending to fight and die on the Allied side, actually joined in the glorious anti-fascist coaltion solely to spirit some brilliant Nazi physicists away to the Republic (where the shadows lie...) For years afterwards, America and Russia both claimed that their German scientists were better than the other superpower's German scientists, but it was South Africa that made the real haul.

You see, the racists had long been bedeviled by the technological difficulties implicit in keeping 15 million or so blacks from fleeing the Republic for the fleshpots of Uganda. It would require a vast expenditure of resources to build and man an Iron Curtain-type of barrier through deserts, rain forests, and crocodile breeding grounds. But the Republic devised a plan so diabolically clever that only now can the truth be told. It emerged when vigilant enemies of racism, understandably loath to accept the official explanation for the poor signal quality from Radio RSA during their winter months (our summer in the northern hemisphere), noticed that the headlong stampede of millions of frenzied blacks (well, dozens anyway) out of the nether regions of Apartheid would abate during the South African winter. At the same time the totally implausible emigration to South Africa of hordes of prosperous black yeomen from the Periclean democracies farther north would reach a zenith.

The final clue to this enigma was grasped when a painstaking examination of stolen personnel files of the Radio RSA engineering department revealed a disproportionately high percentage of German-surnamed workers during winter and a correspondingly smaller percentage of these names during the summer months. Having surmised the unraveling of the plot, South African disinformation operatives had it noised about that in summer the Germans are merely attending the annual Führerfest in East Pomerania. Tragically, however, they are more often wont to skulk off to Paraguay to visit their old drinking chum, Dr Mengele, who is endeavoring to cross-breed a tribe of woebegone Indians with a herd of concupiscent, and very right-wing, llamas (yes, John, but they're our llamas). In the next war this will give the Panzer divisions the option of chewing their way out of the Ardennes. Suffice it to say that the Republic (one ring to rule them all...) and its Nazi henchmen have invented a secret radio "beam" precisely attuned to the slightly different brain-wave patterns of blacks, thus exerting a Svengalian influence over their behavior. This devilry necessitates a reduction in the wattage for Radio RSA's ostensible purpose of broadcasting news and entertainment. Paid lackeys of racist hegemonism will disingenuously tell you that their winter signals are weaker for perfectly valid propagational reasons, but don't believe these insufferable running-dogs. Thus can the ultimate racist abomination of a regime have the public relations credit of seeming to run a society that non-whites want to live in, while giving free rein to their sadistic racist impulses in actually arresting(!) and imprisoning(!!) black terrorists.

(Roger N Peterston, CT) Pieter Martins, Radio RSA DX CORNER host, was here in the US in July and I had lunch with him in New York. He is well aware of the Summer reception problems that Radio RSA has here and says that the ultimate cure will be a relay station some day. This is not an easy step for Radio RSA, because for obvious reasons, Radio RSA would probably not be very welcome on a Caribbean island. The ultimate site might be Portugal.

(James E McDonald Jr, Ardmore PA) On the fourth of July, I stayed up past 0700 and heard Radio RSA's GOOD MORNING AFRICA program. They came on the air playing some US patriotic songs. Why can't they use 21535 for their North American winter broadcasts?



Two pages hence, we present an undated but presumably recent program schedule from this "Transkei" station, via John Pascoe & Bill Whit.

English Programme Schedule (GMT + 7½)

MONDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News and Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote For The Day
0730 On The Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On The Sunny Side
0900 Bookclub
0915 Potluck
0945 The World of Books
1000 Music While You Work
1100 News In Brief
1105 Programme Summary followed by Let's Go Country
1130 Variety
1200 Light Music At Noon
1230 Armed Forces Hour
1330 News followed by Share Market Report and Weather Forecast
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1500 News In Brief
1505 Sports Diary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1600 Bookclub
1615 Tea Break
1700 News In Brief
1710 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1825 Sunset Serenade
1835 Financial and Share Market Report
1900 News and Weather Forecast
1915 Sports Desk
1930 Light and Bright
1945 English By Radio
2000 Armed Forces Hour
2030 That's Showbusiness
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Variety
2200 The International Scene
2215 Poetry & Music
2245 Sounds Orchestral
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

TUESDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News and Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote For The Day
0730 On The Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On The Sunny Side
0900 World of Animals
0915 Potluck
0945 Science Report (Overseas edition)
1000 Music While You Work
1100 News In Brief
1105 Programme Summary followed by Oldies But Goodies
1130 Variety
1200 Light Music At Noon
1230 Lunchdate
1330 **News followed by Share Market Report and Weather Forecast**
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1500 News In Brief
1505 Sports Diary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1600 World of Animals
1615 Tea Break
1700 News In Brief
1705 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1820 Sunset Serenade
1835 Financial and Share Market Report
1900 News and Weather Forecast
1915 Bookshelf
1930 Light and Bright
1945 Mandarin By Radio
2000 For Your Special Day
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Night Circuit
2215 Science Report
2230 Let's Make Music
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

WEDNESDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News And Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote For The Day
0730 On The Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On The Sunny Side
0900 Once Upon A Time
0915 Potluck
0945 Arts Alive
1000 Music While You Work
1100 News In Brief
1105 Programme Summary followed by Instrumentalists Of The Week
1130 Variety
1200 Say It With Music
1300 Lunchdate
1330 News followed by Share Market Report and Weather Forecast
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1500 News In Brief
1505 Sports Diary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1600 Tea Break
1700 News In Brief
1710 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1820 Sunset Serenade
1835 Financial and Share Market Report
1900 News and Weather Forecast
1915 Sports Desk
1930 Light and Bright
1945 English By Radio
2000 Armed Forces Hour
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Preview
2200 Perspective
2215 At Your Request
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

THURSDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News and Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote For The Day
0730 On The Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On The Sunny Side
0900 Poetry & Music
0930 Potluck
0945 Science Report
1000 Music While You Work
1100 News In Brief
1105 Programme Summary followed by In Latin Mood
1130 Features
1200 Light Music At Noon
1230 Lunchdate
1330 News followed by Share Market Report and Weather Forecast
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1500 News In Brief
1505 Sports Diary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1600 Preview
1630 Tea Break
1700 News In Brief
1710 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1820 Sunset Serenade
1835 Financial and Share Market Report
1900 News
1915 A Touch of Courage
1930 Light and Bright
2000 Sixty Minute Theatre
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Drama
2200 Science Report
2215 Sounds Orchestral
2230 SBC Orchestra/Combo
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

FRIDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News and Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote for the Day
0730 On the Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On the Sunny Side
0900 Fifteen Minute Theatre
0915 Potluck
0945 Profile
1000 Music While You Work
1100 News In Brief
1105 Programme Summary followed by In Harmony
1130 Variety
1200 Light Music At Noon
1230 Lunchdate
1330 News followed by Share Market Report and Weather Forecast
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1500 News In Brief
1505 Sports Diary followed by All Kinds of Everything
1600 That's Showbusiness
1630 Tea Break
1700 News In Brief
1710 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1820 Sunset Serenade
1835 Financial and Share Market Report
1900 News
1915 Sports Desk

English Programme Schedule (GMT + 7½)

1930 Light and Bright
1945 English by Radio
2000 Night Circuit
2045 Fifteen Minute Theatre
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Talking About Music
2200 Arts Alive
2215 Sounds Orchestral
2230 What's New
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News in Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

SATURDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News and Weather Forecast
0710 Daily Digest
0725 Quote for the Day
0730 On the Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On the Sunny Side
0900 Say It with Music
1000 Sixty Minute Theatre
1100 News In Brief
1105 Small Talk
1200 Musical Tributes
1300 SBC Orchestra/ Combo
1330 News/Share Market
1345 Music A La Carte
1400 Programme Summary followed by Drama Serial
1430 Something Different
1500 News In Brief
1505 Melody Time
1515 Star Charts
1600 Concert by Singapore Symphony Orchestra
1700 News In Brief
1705 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Daily Digest
1820 Sunset Serenade
1845 Consumers' Guide
1900 News
1915 Youth Beat
2000 Jazz Today
2030 A Legacy of Songs
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Variety
2200 The Practical World
2215 At Your Request
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

SUNDAY

0600 Music At Sunrise
0700 News
0710 On The Sunny Side
0800 News
0810 Sports Diary
0815 On The Sunny Side
0900 Mandarin by Radio
0915 Youth Beat
1000 The World of Sound
1030 Features
1100 News In Brief
1105 Chart Busters
1150 Ragtime
1200 Disc Date
1230 Hot Tracks
1300 Let's Make Music
1330 News and Weather Forecast
1345 Hawaiian Punch
1400 Drama Serial
1425 Rhythm and Sounds
1500 News In Brief
1505 Melody Time
1530 String Sound
1600 To Each His Own
1700 News In Brief
1705 Programme Summary followed by Music On The Move
1800 News In Brief
1805 Evening Service
1835 Sunset Serenade
1900 News and Weather Forecast
1915 The Book Scene
1930 Light and Bright
1945 Club Continental
2000 Visitor's Notebook
2015 Hits from Hollywood
2030 Drama
2100 News
2110 Programme Summary followed by Strictly Instrumental
2130 Features
2200 Epiloque
2215 Sounds Orchestral
2230 Arts Alive
2300 News
2310 Soothing Sounds
2355 News In Brief and Weather Forecast
2400 CLOSE

Synopsis (11940, 5052, 5010; maybe 15200, 9530)

A LEGACY OF SONGS

A series of programmes on some of the greatest composers of this century and their music. We trace their lives and the milestones in their musical careers. Featured in the 13 programmes are Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, Jerome Kern, Harry Warren, Cole Porter, Arthur Schwartz/Howard Dietz, Richard Rodgers/Lorenz Hart, Frank Loesser, Alan J Lerner/Frederick Loewe, Richard Rodgers/Oscar Hammerstein, Stephen Sondheim, Henry Mancini and Burt Bacharach.

ALL KINDS OF EVERYTHING

From Monday to Friday, we offer a two-hour special which has "All Kinds of Everything". The programme starts with our daily "soap opera" after which there'll be music, talks and information of all kinds — beauty, health, listeners views, interesting facts about people and things, household hints, food items, the arts, books and interviews with personalities.

STAR CHART

Victor Khoo keeps track of the latest releases in the world of pop music. He lists the 8 songs in order of listeners' preference, and introduces two new releases each week. The 45-minute programme also includes a competition where the listener tries to place the eight songs in their correct order on our Star Chart. Three $50 prizes are offered each week.

VISITOR'S BOOK

This programme provides visitors to Singapore with information on places of interest, things to do, local food and interviews with visitors

WORLD OF ANIMALS

A programme for children which includes information on the habits of animals and zoo news. A resident vet advises listeners with pet problems.

AT YOUR REQUEST .

We play songs which overseas listeners have asked for and wish to dedicate to their friends

A TOUCH OF COURAGE

A magazine tailored for the handicapped. It includes interviews with personalities, talks and music.

WHAT'S NEW

A roundup of the latest releases in the world of pop music.

THE SINGAPORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

This features performances by the Singapore Symphony Orchestra at a local concert hall. The programme frequently includes a performance by a visiting guest artiste.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC

This programme features music by some of the best vocal and instrumental groups in Singapore who play in nightclubs and restaurants.

THIS IS SHOWBUSINESS

A weekly half hour magazine on entertainment. It includes interviews with nightclub musicians and singers, film stars and producers, profiles on early film personalities, excerpts from the soundtrack of films, film reviews, and quizes with cash prizes and cinema passes to be won. In 1981, there will be illustrated talks on various types of light music — country and western, jazz, as well as the musical, and film making in different parts of the world.

ARTS ALIVE

A programme on the arts in Singapore — the fine arts, written, visual and the performing arts. This series provides an avenue for the people involved in the arts to be heard and the public's opinion of their work. The programme also keeps track of the problems, the development and standards in creativity. On a wider scope it helps the listener to keep abreast of the arts within the region and worldwide. This is done through interviews with local and visiting foreign personalities, excerpts of performances and information on particular art forms.

(Local time, GMT + 2) with presenter and name of show. Mon-Fri 05-06 Meshack Mokwena, THE EARLYBIRD SHOW, 06-09 Alan Mann THE BREAKFAST SHOW, 09-12 Mervyn John THE MERVYN JOHN SHOW, 12-16 Jim Ellery, THE JIM ELLERY SHOW, 15-19 Kevin Savage THE KEVIN SAVAGE SHOW with CAPITAL HITLINE at 17. 19-22 Treasure Tshabalala TREASURE'S PLEASURE, 22-01 Chris Prior THE LATE SHOW; also 06-24 INDEPENDENT RADIO NEWS on the hour. Saturday: 06-09 Steve Smith THE BREAKFAST SHOW, 09-12 Kevin Savage CAPITAL COUNTDOWN, 12-15 Alan Mann THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON SHOW, 15-19 Barry Lambert SATURDAY SPORT'S [sic] SPECIAL, 19-22 Oscar Renzi STEPPIN' OUT, 22-01 Chris Prior PRIORITY ROCK; also 08-18 INDEPENDENT RADIO NEWS on the hour. Sunday 06-09 Steve Smith THE BREAKFAST SHOW, 09-12 Jim Ellery SOLID GOLD SUNDAY, 12-14 Mohammed Surtee DEDICATED TO YOU, 14-16 Steve Smith BRITISH & AMERICAN TOP 20s, 16-18 Gene Rockwell COUNTRY ROCKWELL, 18-19 Kevin Savage SAVAGE'S HITLINE SPECIAL, 19-20 Barry Lambert SUNDAY SPORT, 20-23 Oscar Renzi THE WIZARD IS OZ, 23-01 Michael Letellier/Chris Prior alternate weeks JAZZLAND. And 08-19 INDEPENDENT RADIO NEWS on the hour. Frequencies include 11750 9765 7160 3950, some now modified

ROMANIA (Richard E Wood, MO) It has long been believed that Romania does not jam SW broadcasts, and this may still be true. However, RFE's Romanian service on 17735 is consistently jammed as soon as the news begins at 0303; the jammers appears to be a distorted broadcast signal. The news is still easily intelligible here, and the jamming is somewhat less severe than that on the Bulgarian and Polish services on the same band. Of course, it may not emanate from Romania. So noted June 17, 18, 19.

QATAR (Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Just got my QSL from QBS and their programme schedule for Aug. 1 1981 to Sept 31 [sic], and it is precisely planned and looks damned entertaining, and with every minute planned; for instance, Saturday 6:45 am (Qatar time) various songs, 7:00 PRESS ROUNDUP, 7:10 SONG, 7:30 NEWS SUMMARY, 7:35 TWO SONGS, 7:45 WITH YOU THIS MORNING (live), 8:30 SECOND NEWS BULLETIN, 8:45 VARIOUS SONGS, 9:00 WOMAN'S WORLD (hmm, progress, no?) and on and on it goes, but there is a problem--I can't find a trace of them, nothing on 15365, where are they? gh: Doesn't really matter, since your program sked is apparently in English, which is only on MW and FM. Illustrations here from the QSL received by Steven Lisenby, Ozark AL.

PORTUGAL (Ronald Pokatiloff, Zion IL) R Portugal's DX program is very good. They are requesting information from radio clubs. gh: I wish the male announcer, whom I can understand, would do it.

POLAND (Don Moore, Bellefonte PA) On Saturday June 6 I tried out Warsaw's English programs. Curiosity got aroused when they announced upcoming program POP SELECTION. Would this be disco drivel, or some local concoction? Surprise! The songs are some years old, all sung by a group that sounded uncannily like the Andrews Sisters - except in Polish. They even had a Polish version of "The Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy of Company Nine." [wasn't it Company B? -gh] If I was a little more familiar with music of that period, I'm sure I would have recognized the other tunes as Polish versions of 1940s mx.

(Brian Prokop, OH) Radio Polonia made interesting listening during the 9th Extraordinary Party Congress. Their basic aim seemed to be to report the facts without comment by outlining the speeches made by such people as Mr. Kania, Gen. Yarazelski (sp?) and the Soviet delegate, as well as with interviews with Polish citizens, delegates and journalists. Very simply reported the items and left the listeners with a large number of confused notes and impressions to choose from. Western coverage harped over and over about the democratic aspects of the congress (as though democratic choice automatically gives anyone the mandate to effect reforms). From recent days' hunger protests, the pervading optimism expressed by the interviewees seems either premature or as downright delusion. Basically, I commend their efforts since their reporting was objective in the sense that they did not tell us what we were to believe but rather to draw our own conclusions from the reported facts. The optimistic listener would have taken up the theme of hope and optimism, but the more cynical (like myself) drew from it the need of hard work to pump life into the Polish economy.

(James E McDonald, Jr, Ardmore PA) After listening to R Polonia North American broadcasts the week of July 14th, heard nothing new on the Special Congress of the Polish Communist Party that I haven't heard on ABC's WORLD NEWS TONIGHT, except one thing--all new members elected to the Congress have been ex-vets who fought the Nazis; after the news they summarized some of the party leaders' speeches.

(Adrian Karatnycky, New Republic June 27 via Ralf Munster) Almost every Pole I encounter speaks with fondness about Western radio broadcasts. "Radio Free Europe played an exceptionally important role in facilitating the emergence of Solidarity," one union leader tells me, "not by inciting workers but simply by letting them know the facts about what was happening." There are four radio stations in Warsaw. People call RFE "Warsaw Five." These days, though, even the state-run Polish radio and television are becoming agencies of "subversion." Their broadcasts can be picked up in the western parts of the USSR. In Lvov, an important cultural center in Soviet Ukraine and a center of dissident opposition, people turn on their TV sets and watch Polish broadcasts of negotiations between Solidarity and

the Warsaw government. It's easy to imagine the effect on Ukrainians, who readily understand Polish, of seeing Lech Wałęsa negotiating as an equal with Polish ministers.

gh: From page A22 of the June 21 Washington Post (via Bob Foxworth), a multi-page article on Poland: Despite his liberal credentials and beliefs, Karol Macuzynski is an influential member of the parliamentary committee that is drafting a new censorship law that will determine the legal limits of what is said or printed in the "renewed" Poland. This law is crucial, he says, because the current turmoil is a crisis of faith. ... Macuzynski maintains that his fellow members of the parliament and the party leadership accept the idea that free discussions and reporting are necessary to clean up this mess. The censorship law, which will restrict only national security, obscenity, war propaganda and religi--ous intolerance, will "contain 90% of what Solidarity says it wants," he said. "Polish radio and television news has become so good now that people have stopped listening to VOA and RFE... We are transmitting plenary sessions of parliament live, 12 or 14 hours a day sometimes, and people are listening. It is extraordinary."

(Finn Krone, AWR DX Program, May 31) Radio Solidarity is an uncensored Polish station with programs only one hour a week. However, the station is not really on the air, as the programmes are done on tape and played in factories and offices around the country. They claim to have more than 3.5 mill [sic] listeners or more than the Polish Radio have. The programmes consist of strike instructions, news about support from organizations outside Poland, not brought in the Polish State Radio, etc. Mari Crebowitch, a professional journalist at Radio Polonia, weekly produces some 1200 tapes in the studios of Radio Polonia. Workers from all over Poland deliver empty tapes and get Radio Solidarity tapes. Also in buses, and over especially arranged loudspeakers in the streets you can hear the programme. The taped programmes are possibly already history now as Radio Solidarity are going to use own studios at Radio Polonia, and the programmes are going to be transmitted from Radio Solidarity via Radio Polonia in slightly censured format.

(Joel Rubin, Berkeley CA) When you talk about Polish myths do you mean Catholic or Communist? (I figure if you can believe that State unions promote the best interests of the workers, and that Polish communism will lead to economic progress and justice and that, eventually, the Polish state will wither away, as opposed to being overthrown or conquered, then Church dogma will seem perfectly rational. Besides, the Church talks about faith; the Communists talk about a dubious sort of logic. The Church talks about spiritual salvation--something you can't really test; the Communist party talks about material accomplishments which can be seen to be false. I suspect that, concerning their everyday lives the Poles heard more truth from the Church than from the State. The Church also has another big advan tage--for several centuries, Polish nationalism has been anti-Russian and one of its big myths has been the Catholic Poland is the frontier of civilized Europe against the hoards from the East. Russia has its own myth of the "Third Rome" --after Constantinople--of true belief; the Communists there are still influenced by this myth, even if it has been secularized.)

(US News & World Report Washington Whispers, July 20, via Skip Westrich, Canton OH) One key signal US intelligence agents looked for as a tip-off to a Soviet invasion of Poland: Massing of mobile radio-jamming equipment. The Russians learned the hard way in their 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia that it's imperative in suppressing an uprising to halt broadcasting by rebel radio units.

P A P U A N E W G U I N E A (Joel Rubin, CA) Sundays before 1400 GMT sign-off (I tuned in in the middle at 1330) the NBC has a program of classical music which includes some relatively recent (say Second Viennese School and past) and some South Pacific influenced pieces (on 4890).

N O R W A Y (Michael Fine, Israel) Several issues ago, there was a comment about either the Faroe Islands or Iceland and their respective languages. While I've tried Icelandic (close to Old English) and have been bogged down in its complex inflectional system, anyone wishing to sample a Scandinavian language might consider the Norwegian "Riksmål" which offers a fairly simple grammar and a complex intonation. As I'll be visiting Norway this August (as long as the north doesn't explode into full scale war and the army cancels permission to leave), I'm trying "Riksmål", the Dano-Norwegian and enjoying it immensely. Radio Norway's Norwegian broadcasts are helpful in catching the sound and rhythm of the language and at a later stage, I trust, vocabulary and syntax. Reception is still exceptionally good on the 11 meter band.

(AP and Paz, Sweden Calling DXers July 14) Two peace researchers have been convicted by the Oslo City Court for publishing what was considered secret information about NATO radio monitoring stations in Norway. Norwegian Petter Gleditsch and British citizen Owen Wilkes each got a six months suspended sentence as well as fines and court costs totalling almost $2500. While working for the Norwegian Peace Institute the two collected their information, which was published in 1979 in a book called Onkel Sams Kaniner (Uncle Sam's Rabbits). They said that the stations were run in order to aid American military operations, including contributing to the US ability to wage underwater warfare. According to "Paz", the magazine of the Swedish Peace movement, the two researchers gathered their material by consulting only such sources as telephone catalogs, a list of the local sections of the Norwegian civil servants union and the union's magazine, international trade union publications, some maps, and

a compass. The Swedish magazine says that the 11 listening stations are located in eight places: Randaborg, Jessheim, Skage, Fauske, Narvik, Karasjok, Viksjöfjället, Vadsö and Vardö.

N I G E R I A (Don Moore, PA) With the new 500 kWs facility finally in operation, coming in quite strong on 11770 in the 0715+ period, if you get bored with Cooks, just tune up 10 kHz. Noted on August 7 with commentary on French activities and troop presence in many African countries. Quite harsh. Per commentary France's only interest is in economic dominance of Africa. Not much of a surprise there. Actually what made this commentary stand out was thinking of how this most populous and quite prosperous Black African nation covets that position for itself, at least in regard to West and Central Africa. Why else such a large army - and those very 500 kW transmitters I'm listening to. No complaints though. At least Nigeria has definite intentions to broadcast to North America in English. More than I can say for a certain other country.

(Bob, Lakeville MN) Was listening to Nigeria last week and heard a report - garbled and incomplete - of some sort of plot concerning everyone's favorite state head Khadafy. Have seen nothing of such in any of the local papers and am curious just what it was all about. Anyone else catch the transmission better than I?? (dated August 25; write him at P O Box 399, 55044).

N I C A R A G U A (Charles George, Dallas TX) I have found it interesting comparing the programming of the Voice of Nicaragua on 620 kHz MW and that on 5950. The shortwave has more hard core propaganda while the MW usually can be heard running plays, poetry readings, music, with less political programming. It seems to be a case of not spending time with trying to convert those who already have a knowledge of the country.

N E W Z E A L A N D (Darryl Holland, Riverdale NY) Free trip to the South Pacific! Groups now forming. Daily departures from 15485 at 0700 GMT. (RNZ's Maori Service of news, chants and music is unique). It is heard these days (July 1) loud and clear, ute long-time gone by 0700. Your announcer at 07½ explains in English the history behind each selection. So, make that rig bring in far more (and more far!) than just Europe!

(Brian Prokop, OH) A question of objectivity (or should it be honesty?) On July 22 I decided to check up on the Springbok tour of New Zealand at 0600 on RNZ (15485 has been excellent with moderate fades) at at 0630 on R RSA. News and CHECKPOINT on RNZ were almost totally devoted to the affairs surrounding the first game. Protests abounded around the country (8000 in Christchurch). At the game, from their description one would have thought the protestors were acting out "The Charge of the Light Brigade" as they made three unsuccessful attempts to invade the pitch. The police and fences (defence forces, hi) prevented the invasion. Radio RSA reported that a small group of demonstrators tried to disrupt the game but were held well in check by police. I could say more but shall leave you to draw your own conclusions (for later broadcasts say more).

(Todd Thompson, Chula Vista CA) RNZ's relay of the National Programme makes for fascinating listening these days. During July and August the South Afrikan rugby team, the Springboks, are touring NZ and as you may have heard from accounts on BBC, SRI, etc., the tour has raised quite a stink in New Zealand. To capture the intensity of emotions generated by the tour it is essential to listen to RNZ. Each night I've been tuning the 0600 news followed by CHECKPOINT at 0610 to find out the latest on the tour and the unrest it has created. On several occasions RNZ has carried "on the spot" reports of the various confrontations between tour protesters and the police. This is the biggest thing to hit NZ in years. Thanks to RNZ's shortwave service overseas listeners could follow all the action. Listening to the news on RNZ is always a treat--since we get to hear the domestic service--but during the Springbok tour RNZ can't be beat for exciting listening. By the way, I heard on RNZ news one night that the government is currently holding hearings on the establishment of FM broadcasting in NZ. Seems the record distributors are all up in arms. They are afraid high-quality FM broadcasts will cause a dip in record sales because listeners will be more apt to tape music off the air. One proposed solution to the problem is to have DJs talk-over the intros of all selections. Typical capitalists! They're all for free-enterprise until someone steps on their toes and then they scream to the government for protection. Some years back I heard of a record company scheme in this country whereby any attempt to make recordings from the radio would be foiled by an inaudible scrambler built into the record. Anyone know if they still plan to do this?

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) The time of 0315-0350 for NEW ZEALAND CALLING in terms of the east coast of North America is a disaster, no if, and or buts--for one, on 15485 there's I don't know what, but it isn't NZ, and on 17860, you have the dear VOA, with its Iron Heel grinding RNZ's nose (what's up, VOA, don't you know any manners?!) So, all in all, it's a total loss, but so needless, for I've noted RNZ putting in signals varying from 544 to 333 after 0500, on 15485, quite regularly this summer. That's when RNZ CALLING should be on. Unfortunate -- quite. (August 3).

gh: Well, VOA is not scheduled anymore on 17860 (tho DW is at 2000-0200 only) so maybe we're in luck. Not everybody stays up to 1:30 am on a Monday morning, you know. (Arthur Cushen, NZ) NZC late start May 18 was because technician failed to feed the program; I discussed this with the local producer of the programme in Invercargill who telephoned Wellington and that is the reason for the late start.

gh: In response to an inquiry from Frank Kurt Cylke, Director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, The Library of Congress, Washington, DC, made to Tony King of Radio New Zealand as to whether RNZ is promoting the International Year of the Disabled Persons, Fred G. Barnes, Manager, External Services, replied that they are, having raised over $5 million in a telethon, and have a regular weekly thirty minute programme, FUTURE INDICATIVE, now in its third year, in the National Programme, Sundays 6:15 pm and Mondays 3:07 pm (local). And enclosed a four-page information sheet about the program, a forum for disabled and disadvantaged people, allgedly "a major success".

N E T H E R L A N D S A N T I L L E S (TWR via Ken MacHarg) TWR North American Service at 1100 on 11815: Mon-Fri 1105 DX [sic] MORNING SOUNDS, 1200 BACK TO THE BIBLE, 1230 THRU THE BIBLE. Saturday 1105 INTERNATIONAL NEWS, 1110 WORLD MISSIONS REPORT, 1115 CHAPEL OF THE AIR, 1130 UNSHACKLED, 1200 BACK TO THE BIBLE, 1230 CHILDRENS BIBLE HOUR, 1300 A VISIT WITH MRS G, 1315 INTERNTIONAL NEWS. Sunday 1105 SOUNDS OF THE TIMES, 1115 SUNDAY MORNING ON TWR, 1130 INTERNATIONAL NEWS, 1135 HOUR OF DECISION, 1200 RADIO BIBLE CLASS, 1230 SUNDAY SOUNDS, 1300 BACK TO GOD HOUR, 1330 INTERNATIONAL NEWS; eff Mar 1

N E T H E R L A N D S (Ronald Pokatiloff, Zion IL) MEDIA NETWORK is, by far, the best program on the radio hobby!

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Regards the switch from Glenn Hauser to Dan Robinson on DX JUKE BOX (now MEDIA NETWORK), I have reserved judgement for some time--such that over a period of time I would hopefully gain a cool objectivity on this matter; and, after many months, I am ready to state my case. First, Dan Robinson is surely a good fellow; and on the air he has a nice and friendly way about him, as he delivers his DX news with a certain amount of boyish enthusiasm, but as for the "nitty-gritty", DX news, it's just plain significantly inferior to Glenn Hauser's output. And I'm sure on top of it DXers, like Arthur Cushen in New Zealand must be sensing a bit of DX-news deprivation, now that RCI DX DIGEST is in limbo and Glenn Hauser is off "RN MN". What is my criteria--it's very simply; and that is, when I sit down to my DX-show tape, I get ready to jot down mucho info--the more I write down the better the DX show. Now, admittedly, when RCI DX DIGEST was on, and Glenn also did the RN North American DX portion, I didn't write any news down, after listening to Glenn on RN, simply because I had pages of info via RCI DXD. For surely, Glenn was being redundant when he did RN DXJB, but he made it clear, he could rectify that, for he had much other DX news to "pull" from--and surely that is the case; one need only peruse his "Listeners Notebook" to see what a reservoir of info he has, as he not only gets plenty of DX news directly from other DXers, but he monitors all DX programs he can gather in to his antenna, and also seemingly subscribes to about every DX bulletin in the entire world [You exaggerate, slightly, hi -gh]. Glenn works at gathering and gathering and gathering, and we DXers (at least I, and I know many others, for sure) are dependent on his passion for piling up DX info to the rafters. Maybe it is Glenn's joy in doing this, maybe it's his addiction, but whatever, it has done great service to many, and for years, and I think it's about time he receives a few "thanks, Glenn" from us. But back to Dan Robinson's "DX info" on RNMN, as per my criteria of a good DX-syow, it flunks, and badly; and that is based simply on what I jot down, after his segment--which varies from a monumental three itmes (rare--that was once) to one, to none. His DX-spots, in 95% of the cases, are but confirmations of a portion of my own logbook. And that is, with RCI DX DIGEST off the air! When RCI DX DIGEST was on the air, by the time I finished jotting down the info, I generally had writers cramp, and almost invariably the only material that I did know was what I supplied myself. If DXers haven't felt the immense void erected by RCI's DX DIGEST being off the air, then those persons, quite simply, are not DXers. And the North American segment on RN MN has done next to nothing to fill this void--it just plain does not mesaure up to the Hauser standard, no way. Seeing that RN never gave Glenn a chance to make a special "for RN only" DX report, it's my considered opinion that Radio Nederland has done this DXer and the DXers of the world, a grave disservice, and until Glenn Hauser is returned to the now entitled MEDIA NETWORK, this North American segment of DX news will remain a paltry DX-tidbit at best. I want the "cookie jar" back, that one full of varied DX-delicacies, "munchies" --I want Glenn Hauser back on RN MN, and now. And, though he never received an apology for the way he was ousted, it is only part of this injustice--for we, the dead earnest DXers, never received an apology either. I admit, if RCI DX DIGEST wasn't for now, in limbo, I would probably never have spoken up, for you see, this is a selfish protest--for since RCI's problems, I am starving, or rather craving for a DX-fix. Bring back Glenn Hauser, and you return to RN, one of the qualities that has always made this a grand and special show. Extraneous of this protest, I remain very happy with MEDIA NETWORK--and it's doing just great, by me. Though, in honesty, regards HITCHHIKERS...DXing, hey Jonathan, the script is fine, but where is the theater!!

(Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia) Marks' reaction to my suggestion for a live phone-in program at 0230 instead of 0530 was that the guests would have to be drinking coffee supplied in a bucket and using hot towels to keep them from dropping off at 4:15 am (Dutch summer time). It's a shame we people in the east coast can't hear a live phone-in in the future when everyone in North America is awake, but I thank him for responding. Quite a thrill for me as it was the first time I have been acknowledged by a major SW personality outside the US. Perhaps a station in Asia or the Pacific could do a phone in at waking hours both there and in the US.

Radio Netherlands' first SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK program, July 8 UTC on 9590, was excellent; could have better potential than HIS & HERS with all those music requests. My suggestions for co-hosts of the new program are Marks and Cowan or Cliffhouse [Kliphuis -gh], but there are many other people who have a good chance to present the program. Other stations should follow the lead of RN with phone-ins; and of RCI. On SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK Aug. 18 Jerry Cowan said that in July of 1982 there would be a new language course, DUTCH BY RADIO, and I'd give it a try. (So far, I could only pronounce the Dutch IDs for RN and Belgische Radio en Televisie). Also on SWF, Cowan played the tape of Marks' introduction to RN's open line via telephone. In case you didn't hear it, he advises callers must give their name, city and country, and decide whether the comments will be recorded [broadcast?] or not. And the callers should speak clearly and slowly. They have a sesquiminute to view their opinions--that limit gives other people a chance to get on the line.

(Richard Lantz,New York NY) The RN call in program was very interesting. Perhaps this will set a new trend--the international phone-in. RN gave the correct telephone procedure for international dialing from North America. This wasn't the case for Radio RSA's last try.

gh: And there may be no more tries from RSA, since the time period now contains Latin America service

(Joel Rubin, CA) You can dial your opinions to RNW 24h a day at IDDD # 31-35-18700. Precede by 011 in those parts of North America with IDDD; use 010 in those parts of the UK with ISTD.

(Dale Park, HI, SPEEDX) Some items concerning R Nederland's English programming: SUNDAY WEST, Sun at 0703. REPORT, Mon, Wed, Fri during regular transmissions combines MONDAY PROGRAMME with the news magazine programs. BEST OF RADIO NEDERLAND on Sat has reruns of your RN favorites.

(Mike Cooper, Atlanta GA) Though apparently listed in the current RN schedule, NEW GENERATION which used to air on Saturdays is off the air. I wrote RN expressing disappointment, and received a letter back on Radio Nederland letterhead from W. van der Fluit, Head English Section, which stated in part:

"The reason we took the programme off is because we considered that a new approach to the issues that occupy the young was needed. If and when the occasion presents itself we shall devote programme time to these matters as well as the Dutch rock and pop scene in our Saturday programming which will be introduced in the near future. In the meantime we cover any outstanding new developments on the scene in our Monday, Wednesday and Friday REPORT programmes." I was quite surprised to get a personal reply from RN, as I had written about NEW GENERATION while it was on the air, and did not receive a reply.

(Steve Calver, WDXC Contact) Tuesday June 16 was a sad day for Radio Netherlands listeners. HIS & HERS, presented by Dody and Jerry Cowan came to an end. It had to end because Dody was told to stop work by her doctor. HIS & HERS provided a lot of enjoyment to listeners and the very friendly way Dody & Jerry answered listeners comments, the show had a large amount of regular listeners round the world. The show was the sort of programme not often provided by the international broadcasters, it was true listener contact. Thanks go to the Cowans for all the work that went into the programmes.

(L. Jean Baker, Indianapolis) Radio Netherlands--that name still sticks in my craw--gh was correct in assuming that Tom Meijer did his own format on HAPPY STATION; he is allowed to--up to a certain point--at which RN decides what the programme content will be and jerks on Tom's leash. But we gotta remember that RN signs Tom's paycheck, after all.

(Andy Sennitt, Denmark) During my stay in Hilversum, I was told that the HAPPY STATION is a separate section of Radio Nederland, not under the control of the English or Spanish sections. So if you have any comments on the HAPPY STATION SHOW, you should write direct to it. This may also explain why there are virtually no references on the HSS to any of the other programs or personalities on Radio Nederland--the HAPPY STATION really exists in a vacuum!

N A M I B I A (Herbert S Wolfson, Blauvelt NY) The argument over Voice of Namibia's status is getting really silly--what does the legality of Pretoria's rule in Windhoek have to do with it? Of course de facto control is the yardstick, because no matter what Jens Frost says, if the local government says Radio X is clandestine and therefore illegal, what is anybody else to do about it? By Schaap's standards, Voice of Free China would be a clandestine, as technically Taiwan is a province of the PRC. For that matter, Voice of Namibia isn't even a radio station, it's just a program carried by several southern African radio stations. It is no more a radio station, clandestine or otherwise, than is HAPPY STATION, or Radio Australia's CALLING ANTARCTICA.

(Brian Prokop, OH) A rather odd item: On June 15 at 0630, Radio RSA reported the initiation of TV from Namibia (as though they called it that). Test transmissions were to run (sign-on late afternoon) until September, in English and Afrikaans from Windhoek, subject to shutdown for repairs. Programming was to consist of day-old SABC news and week-old programs. No license fees during the test period and more powerful transmitters later.

M O Z A M B I Q U E (Tony Jones, Asunción, Paraguay) There is a regular program, P O BOX 2000, Tuesdays following the English news bulletin at 0400, in which listeners' questions about Mozambique are answered over the air. Frequency: 4855 kHz.

M O N A C O (Stefano Valianti, Bologna, Italy) According to the French magazine "Telerama", Radio Monte Carlo has more FM transmitters in operation than those listed in WRTH/81. Frequencies and services are: RMC Relais ondes longues (98,5 MHz) - RMC Côte d'Azur (90,3 and 95,4 MHz) - RMC Rock non stop (93,5 MHz) - RMC Musique classique (102,85 MHz). I suspect that competition from Italian stations Radio Continental, Radio Côte d'Azur and Radio K, which broadcast in French from just across the border, has something to do with this effort to offer a wider choice on FM.

M E X I C O (Charles George, Dallas TX) Another MW station that I have found interesting and with good programming is Radio Universidad, XEUN, 860 kHz, Mexico City. I have been getting good signals despite there being other stations on the frequency. I have heard readings of works by various Spanish writers; I have also heard some very good programs of complete operas. I sent them a reception report, since I like what I've been hearing from XEUN. I hope they will answer and send me a program schedule.

gh: Radio Mexico's English program THIS WEEK IN MEXICO was not on when checked Aug. 29 0000-0030 Sat.

M A L D I V E I S L A N D S (Adrian Peterson, AWR-Asia, India) There is a complete rebuilding program underway at the Maldive Island Broadcasting Service. A new studio building, across the other side of the island will be ready later this year. The entire antenna system has been removed from the open field in front of the existing station, and transferred temporarily to existing poles behind the transmitter building. Meanwhile a new MW and SW antenna system is under construction. Also two Australian made MW transmitters of 5 kW have been installed, and later this year, when the antennas are erected, these will take over the existing MW service. These units will operate alternately on the same channel. Next year, two MW relay stations will be installed to cover the northern and southern atolls.

M A L A Y S I A (Greensburg PA Tribune-Review, August 9, via Bill Dymond) Communist Radio Silenced.

By HARI S. MANIAM
Associated Press Writer

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — China has silenced broadcasts by the Voice of the Malayan Revolution — a development that is being closely studied by Malaysian and foreign diplomats here.

The radio had been Peking's main propoganda contribution to the banned Communist Party of Malaya, which has waged a guerrilla war in the jungles since 1948.

The Communist Party still regards Malaysia and neighboring Singapore as a single country which they still call Malaya, the name of the peninsular area when it was a British colony.

Ever since it established diplomatic relations with China in 1974, Malaysia has argued that if Peking truly wanted friendship it should silence broadcasts by the Voice of the Malayan Revolution or VMR from southern China and withdraw its support of the Malayan Communist Party. China ignored the requests.

But since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1978 China has been seeking the active support of Malaysia and the other members of Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia — to get Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia.

On June 30, VMR suddenly went silent. But on the next day another radio, the Voice of Malayan Democracy began broadcasting from the jungles of southern Thailand, where communist guerrillas are known to operate.

The signals are weak and they appear to emanate from a small, mobile station that is difficult to track, according to Malaysian monitors.

They said the new station does not assail Malaysian leaders in such terms as "running dogs," as VMR had done, although the thrust of the propaganda is similar.

U.S., British, Indian and other diplomats here say China appears to have reached agreement with the Malayan Communists to shut down VMR but they note the new station began broadcasting the next day. This indicated some coordination, they said.

They express a belief that China, while giving the appearance of meeting Malaysia's objections, is actually continuing the propaganda campaign under a new name.

China also has been beaming broadcasts to other Southeast Asian countries, particularly to Thailand, along the lines of the VMR.

Officials and diplomats here say they are waiting to see if China also will terminate broadcasts to these countries and whether other new stations will spring up to replace them..

People studying the new broadcasts say that they appear to be aimed at Malays rather than the Chinese here.

Although the Malaysian population is multiracial and Malays form 55 percent of it, the Malayan Communist Party, which is believed to have a guerrilla force of about 3,000, has been mostly Chinese.

The propaganda emphasis on the Malays could mean the Chinese realize that for any communist movement to succeed in Malaysia it has to have Malay backing since a Chinese-dominated party would not be accepted, some of the diplomats said.

The diplomats, who asked not to be identified by name, said they cannot see China totally withdrawing all support from the Malayan Communist Party and other regional parties because of Chinese fears that the rival Soviet Union will take over these parties.

Some diplomats, however, see the silencing of VMR as some sort of gesture from China that it wants better relations.

Malaysian officials indicate that they view China as the long-term threat in this area of the world, because local communists are all Peking-oriented and China is likely to step up support for them once the Cambodian issue is resolved.

(Right: Far Eastern Economic Review, July 24 via Darryl Holland, NY)

Malaysian communists tune in to Thailand

THE new Voice of Malayan Democracy clandestine radio station, operated by Malaysian communists, is not being beamed from China, as was earlier thought, but from southern Thailand. The station, which started broadcasting on July 1 — a day after the former Voice of Malayan Revolution closed down — is known by Malaysian authorities to be based in the southern Thai province of Yala, in an area called Bannang Sata. It is believed that it is still run by the Communist Party of Malaya, which controlled the previous station. The fact that the new station is outside China may reflect a Chinese desire to maintain good relations with Asean countries, in this case Malaysia and Singapore, even if it is suspected that Peking is still sponsoring the communist broadcasts. The radio station is low-powered and is highly mobile to evade detection and seizure.

— K DAS

(Asia Week, July 17 via Isao Ugusa, DX Front Line)

"One moment it was VOMR, and then it resurfaced as Voice of Malayan Democracy," one diplomat said.

So what's new? The name is less provocative. Even VOMR broadcasts had been noticeably less vituperative since the beginning of this year. VOMD is expected to continue the relatively more subdued tone on democratic issues. First indications are that its main attack to the "Soviet hegemonists" and their Vietnamese clients -- the common enemies, in the Chinese view, of both fraternal parties and friendly government.

(马来亚民主之声)

LUXEMBOURG (Andy Sennitt, Denmark) The English service seems to have dropped the Scandinavian promotion changing direction in favour of a further push at the UK market. There has apparently been a re-structuring of the company, as formerly the station identified only as "Radio Luxembourg". The company in London was a wholly owned subsidiary of RTL. Now the station mainly calls itself 'RTL' and new stickers have been printed. Before, RTL was never used in the English service IDs. More UK advertising is now coming in, though constant references to tampons are beginning to drive me nuts! Paul Dane informs me that the ads which the station made for the Scandinavian products were a disaster because they couldn't pronounce the product names correctly! Now there seems to be no Scandinavian advertising at all, and slightly better listener ratings are encouraging them to revert to the UK as the primary target. Fortunately, all the programming changes have not affected the DJ line-up, which is now very strong. Benny Brown, former American Forces Network DJ, makes the station sound like a US oldies station at times! Here in Denmark, Luxembourg is the only source of continuous contemporary music in the evenings.

LEBANON (Herbert S Wolfson, NY) To quote gh's comment on RCI, "tracking down Radio Lebanon...is a frustrating task." I've been trying almost every night to find them, checking 25, 19 and 16 meters. Alas, with no success. It seems to be a rule of broadcasting, or SWL, that whenever a particular country is in the news, it is difficult-to-impossible to hear that country's SW service.

gh: It emerges from Carl Beck in NY (who apparently reports only to SCDX, not US clubs) that they were on 17715 for a while, then back to 11790 at 0230 English, though announcing 11860; now, S81?

KOREA SOUTH (Loren Cox, Jr., Corbin KY) Spending a week in Lexington, the days usually began with the 1000 English release from Radio Korea (Seoul), which I like to listen to (is it because of the memories evoked by the voices of those girlsan announcers??) despite some less than satisfactory aspects of their programming. I've been disgusted more than once by the paucity of the news broadcasts in regard to the internal political situation; but what disgusts me even more (because it's a matter of aesthetics) are these vile 'modernizations' of traditional Corean music they insist on playing / pseudorock, western pop music sound - dreadful stuff. But when an authenticity is to be heard, as is sometimes the case, it's certainly worth tuning in for. The Corean Folk Tale is an interesting feature.

gh: R Korea has published the results of its first-anniversary contest for its ACCION-DX program in Spanish. There were 131 entries from 17 countries, by far the majority from just two: Argentina and Spain; only one from the US (Spanish at 1700 GMT following English last time I checked)

KOREA (Dave Newkirk, Seattle WA) Korean coworkers tell me that the ancient name for Korea was "Choson" (almost like chosen, but no Z and just "S" and last syllable like "sun"), which is still in the WRTVH North Korean ID. A book on Korean painting, given to me by the fellow at work who deciphered the 4770/4870 NK transmissions a while ago, sez that the Wang dynasty in Korea, er, Choson, called its empire Koryo -- that lasted from 918 to 1392. Perhaps if the US was first discovered by, say, Germany in 1973, we'd be called "Nixonstein." Or something. /more under CHINA/

KOREA NORTH (Joel Rubin, CA) Re the BBCMS item on Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in NASWA Listeners Notebook p 14, I seem to remember reporting to RIB that they had been making a big deal about Number One Son (ODLKCI) a while ago. I don't listen to this station too often --too depressing. How come with all this "progress" we're back in Babylon or Rome with a god incarnate on the throne and the eldest son about to inherit the mantle of godhood?

KIRIBATI (Charles Connell, Fort Bragg CA) Having just spent the greater part of the last two weeks [as of July 9] monitoring Kiribati most every night at regular intervals, I feel I am in as much of a position to comment on them as all the rest of the so-called experts. For the reception I have been using my Kenwood 820 and KLM/KT - 34 beam antenna. In my opinion they are using an older transmitter that is supressed carrier rather than true single sideband, that is probably why many think that the audio is distorted. The product detector in my Kenwood is much better than in either of my shortwave receivers and reproduces the lady crystal clear. Whereas on both the SW receivers she appears to be somewhat overmod'ed. Secondly, I have yet to hear them on the USB, always on LSB, error in print maybe? As far as identifications are concerned, she normally IDs as Radio Tarawa on 846 kilocycles, or Sunshine Island Radio, Tarawa. Her format is as follows: Tape of World news from the BBC usually, though once she used the Radio Australia news - complete with the Waltzing Matilda interval signal, then a brief summary of local news, which is more like gossip, after which she gives a brief rundown of local events, what is showing at the movie, where the health clinic will be, arriving shipping and by name who has been visiting in the islands and when they are leaving for home, the menu at the local hotel. Then announcements as to when ships will be arriving and departing, next local weather then the weather for the islands south of the Gilberts. She then fills the rest of her time with music and local gossips. At times I have heard in the background airplanes, autohorns, dogs barking, such leading me to believe either the soundproofing in the studio is very poor or the door is left open. The other alternative is that it is being received on a receiver in the studios of the 14 kHz studio and then rebroadcast and that they are just setting a mike in front of the speaker. I have

heard her only once use the Kiribitas ID (pronounced Key Re Be Tees). The gentleman is quite a different case. Appears to be a well prepared tape with no background noise and he always IDs as Radio Kiribitas and pronounces it more fluidly than the lady; he seems to have quite a collection of old BBC tapes, as in many cases times and dates are given during the program. For example, "Hit songs of 1979". Sign-off is at about 1100 hours GMT depending on how the last tape or piece of music runs. If one comes back to the frequency in about half an hour, they can usually catch the sign-on of the utility portion of the same transmitter, including a voice mirror before they start their RTTY up. [16433]

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Even though NASWA doesn't acknowledge this one, the QSL I received today will be possibly my most favorite, for it is obvious that Kiribati doesn't have any formal QSL-card, so Mr. Bill Reiker, E.I.C. (I assume that means Engineer-in-Charge) uses Kiribati postcards and simply by the word Kiribati (on back of photo of a canoe race) writes "QSL" and then follows a nice confirm with a personal answer to my question regards the Battle of Tarawa. ("Yes, war is a terrible thing, and the old people here will never forget; and big guns, and a cemetery of those killed, as well as a monument in memory of those who fell, is in Tarawa...". I'll take a QSL like that any day over the formal, straight data cards. But I do wish they had used a stamp--though the postmark is fine and clear. I'd be interested to know how many variables will be received. Now, to send Mr Reiker two tapes--one that's quite fine; another demonstrating that awful noise now polluting their signal (not referring to RTTY!) and I hope it can be fixed. However, he says "At Christmas the quality is recovered and rebroadcast on MW 846 kHz;" Is this possible? that is, can they clean out that noise!? (Aug. 13)

K A Z A K H S T A N (Richard E. Wood, Cape Girardeau MO) One of the most inspiring pieces of music to be heard on SW today, and one which sounds just as ethereal and haunting today as when I first heard it two decades ago, is the anthem of the Kazakh SSR clearly heard 2303-2306 on June 18 on 11950 and 9780 (the former better) immediately after the USSR anthem and before the bilingual, Kazakh/Russian sign-on of Radio Alma-Ata (in Kazakh: Almaty). In Turkic, Alma-Ata means "Father of apples" and the city is known for its lush apple orchards. The Ata is also found, of course, in Atatürk "Father of the Turks." All the Turkic languages are very closely related and the current segmentation into Kazakh/Kirghiz/Tatar/Bashkir/Turkish etc. is more political than linguistic. Typically, the languages of nomadic peoples do not develop the strong variations associated with the speech of fixed, peasant peoples. Central Asia was my introduction to SW DX and will always be close to my heart: the first DX station I heard, in England in 1957, was Urumchi, in Uighur, on 7050 kHz, and shortly thereafter I listened every night to Ulan Bator signing on at 0000 on 5960 kHz, its anthem as impressive as the Kazakh. All Soviet anthems have dignity and resonance; among my favorites are the Moldavian (now no longer heard on SW), Azerbaijani and Turkmen.

J A P A N (Radio Japan News) Some Radio Japan programs for rest of September: ONE IN A HUNDRED MILLION, Sept 21 - A Farmer in a Wheelchair - Mr Katsuyoshi Inaba (37). JAPAN TODAY, Sept 16, Changing the Administrative System; Sept 23, A Home for Mistreated Old People. SCIENCE & INDUSTRY JOURNAL, Sept 17, New Methods of Pulverization; Sept 24, A Device to Induce Sleep. TOKYO REPORT: Japan Travelogue Sept 18-19, Tokushima and the Awa-odori Dance. MORE ABOUT JAPAN, Tuesday (and Saturday on General Service), 3rd week, BOOK TALK "Sunday, Day after Day" by Saburo Shiroyama; 4th week, A Visit to Osaka, a commercial center of Japan.

I T A L Y (Brian Prokop, OH) During the past two months I have been listening to the news from Rome (its timing [0100] is fine; I run or tune to DW at 0120), mainly to follow the formation of the new government. I love listening to the main reader (usually GMT Tue-Sun, but has been off Sats lately). She has her work cut out for her because the scripts remind me of some sentences as might find in German: you must wait until the bitter end to find the verb and the meaning of the sentence--if you are lucky enough to have remembered the beginning-- When she is off, they are lost. She must have been sick during June for I heard dead air on June 18, Italian on the 19th and her sub on the 20th. Her sub is hopeless; she stumbles and trips through the news horribly. But if she is bad, the GMT Monday reader is the pits. She sounds like she will die after each word--it's like ultra-apathetic Special English. I think that I learned more about Italian politics from the BBC than RAI. RAI spends their time reiterating the coalition parties and three-point program. What they lack is depth; just some facts without really delving into the subject. Basically, they report on four subjects: the government, the condition of the pope, Italian industry (like Italian building of an artificial oasis in the desert of plastic life-like palms, good, they say, because they don't need water) and the Italian arts --if there is a festival with Italian arts in Nowhere BC, RAI will cover it... In conclusion, I would not recommend RAI to learn about Italy; go to the library, unless you are interested in tractors, statues and films. Case in point: an item newsworthy to RAI might be the story of the dog who has parked himself for eight days outside the hospital where his master is recovering from an accident (July 29), while the truth about the corrupt Italian justice system (prisoners, especially foreigners, don't stay captive for long) goes untold (BBC FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, July 26).

(Ed Stone, NY) I listened to the "contessa" for the first time in some months. I'm convinced that she ad-libs the news--adding details newswriters leave out. She sounds well-informed. June 23 at 0100, there is an old-world, erudite flavor to her descriptions of Greek art this evening. However, what

tune do they play after the news? Theme from "The Odd Couple" TV show; then a mellow trumpet/orchestra piece slightly reminiscent of "Ebb Tide," then a ragtime number. Who selects their music--Maestro Hodgepodge? The lady deserves better.

I C E L A N D

JULY 1981 NEWS FROM ICELAND

Want End to Radio Monopoly

Groundbreaking for a new home for the State Broadcasting Service in 1978. Vilhjálmur Hjálmarsson, the then Minister of Education, wielding the shovel.

A recent opinion survey found that close to 64% of adult Icelanders, countrywide, are for abolishing the radio monopoly of the State Broadcasting Service (SBS). The poll also showed that almost 70% of the people living in Reykjavík and nearby districts feel the same way.

The second figure has several special implications. It is for a region with far more than half of the national population — where commercial stations of limited transmitting power would have the best chances of success.

For a long time, radio listeners in that area have been able to tune in on the station of the U.S.-manned Iceland Defence Force at Keflavík Airport, though its round-the-clock broadcasting (in English) is intended for base personnel only.

The capital and the so-called Reykjanes constituency also happen to be severely underrepresented in Althing (parliament). That situation, obviously, makes the going harder for the "free radio" lobby — which established itself as an organization a few weeks ago.

Spokesmen for the group emphasize that their goal is not radio broadcasting that is "free" in the sense of being unregulated. They want a setup modelled after the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Britain, which supervises local commecial stations that coexist with the BBC and are popular.

Such a scheme has backing even within the board overseeing the Icelandic State Broadcasting Service — an entity always mirroring the composition of Althing. But many officials of the SBS are adamantly opposed to any relaxation of its monopoly status.

Fundamentally, the arguments from that camp are three: that the SBS plays a vital cultural role, that loss of advertising revenue to independent stations would spell trouble for the institution's countrywide service, and that private owners would misuse the influential medium.

The national radio system of the SBS is a single-channel operation; the same goes for Icelandic television, which is run by the SBS. In both cases, set-owners must pay licence fees. Each network accepts commercials; they are aired in large bunches at specific times, and never allowed to interrupt programmes.

As proponents of the status quo are quick to point out in the gathering public debate, a huge proportion of SBS advertising income derives from businesses in the Reykjavik area — where independent radio stations would appear first if the monopoly were to be lifted.

(via Richard E Wood)

I S R A E L (Larry Magne, PA) The IBA External Services will be utilizing a number of wideband (15 kHz) UHF audio channels to feed programs from the studios in Jerusalem to the main transmitters for overseas. These should come into use on or before October, 1981, and should eliminate the serious audio problems that have plagued the External Services for years. On the other hand, of the four 300 kW transmitters, only three will be in use hereafter, as component aging is forcing them to do more maintenance.

I R A N (John H. Demmitt, Bellefonte PA) Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces it has set up a Special Section to answer all the questions listeners might have regarding the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution of Iran, or on all the different doctrines of Islam.

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Now that the hostages have long since been home, I hope people in the US haven't "turned off" Iran, for what is going on in Iran, I feel is one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of the world. As one hostage said, sometime after he had been home, "I wish Americans would be more attentive and more knowing of the world outside of its borders" (that was the essence of what he said.) I will not fill this page with what is going on in and outside Iran (such as Bani-Sadr's presence in Paris). I just ask this, for what galled me more than anything during the Iranian hostage drama; was the general public knew next to nothing regards Iran--they knew only what the Boob Tube told them, and thatincluded even the like of the singularly overated "St. Cronkite". An illinformed public is but the media pawn--a dupe, a foil, a serf. So, now that the hostages are home, research Iran, and above all, learn about this man Bani-Sadr--the real formulator of the Islamic Revolution--and one of the more brilliant men of the 20th century. When I outraged some a while back, it was because I was trying to bring to mind that the Islamic Revolution is not the Mullahs, is not the revolutionary guard, no, but is in fact, Bani-Sadr, and the over 80% of the people who voted him in as President of Iran (and when he was but one of over 30 candidates). This is the real Islamic Revolution, and it is still waiting to happen. So, as VOIRI begins to propagate to eastern North America this September [1930-2030 on 9022], have a listen to the thieves, the fanatic minority, which stole a good thing, and now sit on it, in thin-lipped dark night vile self-righteousness (like unto Evangelist Falwell and his "book-burning" mental twits!) For Iran's history could be yours, if the "Moral Majority" has its way. We can only know ourselves by knowing others--so keep Turned on", always, and know, man is man is man, wherever he be, it's all one.

I N D I A (Asian DX Review) Most maintain their communications receivers under the "broadcast receivers licence" also known as the 'domestic radio licence'. But actually such types of receivers are only permitted to holders of the SWL Licence, granted by the Ministry of Communications. Why not be a properly licenced SWL? The Indian DX Club International believes in abiding by the law and all members should do so. Get your SWL Licence soon. For more information write today to: Assistant Wireless Advisor, Govt. of India, Ministry of Communications (WPC WING), Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sardar Square, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

H U N G A R Y (James Jordan, South Shields, UK, WDXC Contact) In Radio Budapest's current affairs programmes, I've heard absolutely no propaganda and

attempts to sour international events such as the space shuttle. On NEWSROOM I heard a straight newscast with no facts or figures or sour grapes, and a commentary (a straight review of events leading up to what's presently happening, not a distortion) on Thatcher's visit to India, without any vitriol. They used my suggestion on a Sunday BACKGROUNDS for a feature on Hungarian wines and spirits. They informed me by telegram of their decision to broadcast; perhaps if they ploughed this money back into the economy they would not be in such a pickle. The content was good with Hungarian drinking songs, folk stories, and customs, but it was marred by mediocre reception and the female presenter sounding as if trying to impersonate Bluebottle Goon. gh: See schedule next page.

H A I T I (Argenia Martínez, El Nacional, Caracas, 15 Mar 81, translation in the Latin American Report, May 21, via R Horvitz) PHILOSOPHY COLLEAGUE CONTINUES TO REPRESENT THE VOICE OF OPPOSITION IN HAITI. Under this picturesque designation a young actor and newsman, Anthony Pascal, barely 27 years old, was the protagonist of one of the most outstanding events in the world of radio in the Caribbean region... Pascal's was the voice which, on a daily basis, in a wave of acid but unquestionably popular humor rooted in the Creole dialect, proverbs, and the turns of phrase of street idiom, used to face official propaganda from a small broadcasting station which took advantage of an opportunity: Radio Haiti. His program was backed up by an absolutely youthful and daring team of journalists and professionals in various specialties made up of Lilianne Pierre-Paul, Vivianne Duroseau, Harold Isaac (broadcast editor), and Jackson Pierre-Paul among others. All of them were expelled following a long series of intimidations, harassments and attacks by the Tontons Macoute, a special, inhuman instrument of repression personally directed from the office of the Haitian president. With their daily broadcasts, this team of young people led by the Philosophy Colleague synthesized in double-talk in a popular vein most of the conflicts which, because of their impact on public opinion, were unreported by the majority of the mass media, closely controlled by censorship... Anthony Pascal...was arrested on 28 November 1980 by the police. It was the third time that the forces of repression of Jean-Claude Duvalier had invaded his private life. On this occasion they did not go about their business with circumspection but rather they moved Pascal from jail to exile as if they were engaged in a military operation to eradicate the problem. This occurred on 25 December 1980 and, together with a large number of activists, Anthony Pascal reached Venezuela, one of the few countries which showed solidarity by accepting the expelled Haitians...

The Philosphy Colleague's voice and declarations on tape are being sold--wonder of wonders--by his very persecutors: the Tontons Macoute. Beyond their strict repressive functions the policemen of Jean-Claude Duvalier have discovered a big market for their money hunger: the Haitian people accustomed to the incisive voice of Philosophy Colleague are buying his tapes at the price of gold and it is the policemen themselves who trade in this commodity. As someone said, this is an unprecedented phenomenon in Haiti. In the meantime the police continue to occupy the offices of Radio Haiti and thereby preclude its operations...

Radio Haiti had operated for 6 years in this setting catalyzed by historic frustrations, and it unleashed genuine commotion in the domain of the Duvaliers... The focus of the broadcasts of Radio Haiti was a strange personality who, in the popular language, began to outline through his comments aspects of the international situation which could be related to the struggle of communities of other countries for their freedom. In this manner, the Haitian people indirectly heard a solid political message that enabled them to perceive their real situation at this time and how they had to act. On her part, Lilianne Pierre-Paul, with her live reports about the country's most acute problems, provided information that could not be censored in advance because it originated from the mouths of interested informants themselves, who related their particular situations in detail. In the same way, when it became known that an international organization was sending some economic aid to Haiti, the reporters of Radio Haiti made it their business to follow up on how these funds were used... representatives from many of the political movements which were struggling to become organized, from the trade unions which strived for improvements in the situation of their members, and from all kinds of community organizations, began to show up at the offices of Radio Haiti. But the government of Jean-Claude Duvalier could not view all this series of activities kindly. The authorities tried by every means to clear the radio station's property at Jean Dominique... A series of provocations followed which included the arrests of the writers, of the station's owner, and of the Philosophy Colleague... and by way of response the authorities witnessed a popular demonstration which reached the doors of the broadcasting station and then proceeded to a collection among the people to guarantee the operation of Radio Haiti in this way. However, on 28 November 1980, as mentioned earlier, the final assault against the broadcasting station was staged and all its workers were arrested, even visitors who had come to the offices to voice their complaints. One of the brothers of Lilianne Pierre-Paul is still in jail merely because of kinship, whereas the others have had to go into exile...

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C SATURDAYS 12, 19, 26, Oct 3

TEACH THE WORLD TO SING (Also repeated on Mondays at 11.00 GMT)

A SATURDAYS 12, 19, 26, Oct 3
D SUNDAYS 13, 20, 27, Oct 4

LOOK AROUND

TIME SCHEDULE CODE
ALL IN GMT
until Sept 27!

A 20.00
B 01.00, 02.00, 09.30, 11.00, 13.30
C 01.00, 02.00, 13.30
D 01.00, 02.00
E 02.00, 09.30, 13.30

A SUNDAYS 4, 11, 18, 25
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Thence times at left are one hour later -gh

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C SATURDAYS 10, 17, 24, 31

TEACH THE WORLD TO SING (Also repeated on Mondays at 11.00 GMT)

A SATURDAYS 10, 17, 24, 31
D SUNDAYS 11, 18, 25, Nov 1

LOOK AROUND

G U Y A N A (Maxfield Greenwood, PA) A vignette--love that Action. Radio Action, with a DJ I haven't noted before, a damned good one at that, did on August 13 at 0928 say "for those of you who think these programs are recorded, let me read to you from this morning's paper" Then, you hear the rustling sound of man and newspaper, and he says "the paper is dated Thursday, August 13 --here we have a picture on page 1, with the President, with that admonishing look of his" and so on until he says "see, I'm live, I'm not recorded and it's 6:30 in the morning." Ha! And there's a lot of delightful things about this station--it's a goody.[5950]

G U A T E M A L A (via Radio Nuevo Mundo, Japan) We have a reproduction of the program schedule on 4835 received by Mr Nakata, for Radio Tezulutlán:

The first portion is headed Centro Pocom Maya Tezulutlán; Santa Cruz Verapaz: 5:00 [CST presumably] APERTURA Y PROMOCIONES, BILINGÜES, POKOMCHÍ Y KEKCHÍ. 5:30 AMANECER CON LOS POCOMCHÍES (Sakic cuc aj Pcomchí). 6:00 PROGRAMA DE SALUD (Komonic Ib Pan Comonil).

Then the next portion of the morning program is from PRIMER CENTRO RADIAL TEZULUTLÁN; SAN PEDRO CARCHA: 6:30 LA BIBLIA EN LA COMUNIDAD (Sentil hu sa Jun Cabal). 6:50 EL MAESTRO DEL CAMPO (Laj Tzolonel sa li Calebal). 7:15 SALUD Y IGIENE (Aj Banonel). 7:30 EL CANTO DE MI PUEBLO (Jocain lix bich lin Tenamit). 8:00 SALUDOS & AVISOS (Sailch olejil sa Radio). 8:30 CONSEJOS ÚTILES PARA EL AMA DE CASA (Haleb Chocreb Caná). Under the heading Estudios Centrales, Radio Tezulutlán, starts at: 8:45 [am] PROGRAMA DE INACOP (Kekchí). 8:50 SALUDOS DE MI PUEBLO (Xsailcholejil lin Tenamit). 9:30 Cierre de transmisión (Note: the above programs in the morning are Monday to Saturday). Afternoons: 15:00 CASTELLANIZACIÓN (k'oric Pan Castilla) -- Santa Cruz Verapaz. 15:25 PALABRA DE DIOS CON LOS POCOMCHÍES (K'orbal i Dios cuc aj Pokmchí). 16:00 AVISOS Y SALUDOS DEL AREA POKOMCHÍ (Sukquil Cuxlis). 16:30 LAS BUENAS NUEVAS (Chavil esilal) San Pedro Carchá. 16:50 SALUDOS Y AVISOS DE SAN PEDRO CARCHÁ (Esil sa Radio). 17:00 PROGRAMA DE INACOP Kekchí (R Tezulutlán, estudios centrales). 17:05 CASTELLANIZACIÓN (Tzoloc Caxlan Atin) Español y Kekchí. 18:00 LA BIBLIA EN LA COMUNIDAD (C'auxlac chirix ratin li Dios sa' comonil). 18:30 EL AGRICULTOR (Laj Acuinel). 19:00 EL PUEBLO DE DIOS (Ixtenamit Li Kacuá). 19:30 UNA LUZ EN LA COMUNIDAD (Cutan Saken sa li Comonil). 20:00 CIERRE DE TRANSMISIÓN, Buenas Noches. In the above schedule, different programs are transmitted from Monday to Saturday in the following dialects: Centro Pokom Maya Tezulutlán en Pokochí. Santa Cruz Verapaz Primer Centro Radial, San Pedro Carchá, en Kekchí.

G R E E C E (N. Khasopopoulos, To Vima, Athens, 7 Feb 81, translation in Worldwide Report: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development, No. 153, March 81, via R Horvitz) It appears that the countdown for radio pirates, and probably for telephone pirates, has begun. In recent months the wrongdoing has gone too far, so much, indeed, that it has very seriously concerned authorities. More and more radio pirates are appearing daily on the short and medium waves; they are intruding on government radio stations and telephones and they are transmitting music and commercials for building lots and nightclubs!

It is not enough that the pirates are broadcasting on their own stations at all hours of the day and night, but they are intruding also on government radio stations, particularly YENED /Armed Forces Information Service/, provoking parasites. Their continually increasing activity

has resulted in disturbance and confusion in telecommunications and problems in communications via airplanes and ships.

The government has decided, after repeated conferences, to begin a great campaign to locate piratical radio stations which broadcast not only on medium waves, but also on FM. As has become known, it has already been decided that there be procurements from abroad of radio direction finders specially made to detect the illegal radio frequencies which are broadcast by short waves. Up to now, the direction finders used by the Ministry of Communications' Radio Frequency Control Directorate were specifically for locating radio pirates broadcasting only on medium waves. It seems that the radio pirates everywhere knew this, so they changed frequency and now broadcast their programs of every kind on short waves.

The new direction finders are going to be installed on two of the Ministry of Communications' mobile crews which will patrol all the Athens neighborhoods. They will be able to pinpoint with accuracy anything broadcast on short waves up to 400 megacycles. As soon as the radio pirate is located, the police will be called to arrest him and drive him to court. The crews, with the amplified direction finders, will also move in other Greek cities to detect radio pirates. Finally, they will also be able to locate the pirates who intrude on the telephone network and transmit from telephones various commercials and songs. As is known, several months ago a radio pirate managed to get on the telephone network and "block" with music telephones on Kypselis and Patision.

But the strange thing in this peculiar affair with the radio pirates, who for years now have acted uncontrolled and undisturbed, is that they are rarely arrested although many times in their broadcasts they transmit their telephone numbers or the telephone numbers and addresses of their advertised "customers". Of the many asked, no service gave a specific answer as to why these radio pirates remain unarrested. The only answer we received is that it is difficult to locate them because they broadcast on short waves.

Although—as it appears—things are beginning to now get difficult for the radio pirates with the procurement of amplified direction finders, nothing positive has happened as concerns locating television pirates. Television pirates made their first appearance several months ago projecting cigarette packs on our televisions. They later also projected a porno film and upset everyone. Two ministries had been mobilized at that time to locate them, but without any result. After this, the television pirates stopped for a while. Then last week, exploiting a YENED breakdown, they projected for about an hour an Italian film ("The Great Traffic Jam") which quite a few Athenians happened to see.

There is no machine (at least in Greece) which is able to locate the broadcasts projected from television channels. The machines with which the services are equipped can only locate the area from which the illegal film is projected. Beyond that, nothing. The direction finders are completely useless because in order for the television pirate to be located, he must broadcast sound. Usually, however, the television pirates, when they have appeared, have remained silent.

GERMANY WEST

(Philadelphia Inquirer, July 12 via Henry Shaw)

Pirate radio spreads in W. Germany

By Cornelia Zcymoch
Reuters

BONN, West Germany — Like dinosaurs, pirate radio stations have left the seas and taken to land.

But unlike dinosaurs, the West German successors to the North Sea pirate radio ships of the 1960s are small, mobile, alert and spreading.

Bremen's "Radio Zemba" is a typical example of the new urban radio stations surviving through stealth and speed.

Its collective of program makers, helped by a circle of friends, has dodged detection by the prying electronic ears of Bremen's post office and police while making weekly 15-minute broadcasts for more than a year.

West German authorities have been swamped in the last two years by a proliferation of do-it-yourself broadcasting units like Radio Zembra, Berlin's "Radio Utopia" and "Radio Black Rat" and Cologne's "Radio Madness."

Similar clandestine transmitters have been set up in Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt and a host of smaller towns.

Under West German law, public radio stations have a monopoly of the airwaves, broken only by Radio Luxembourg which broadcasts in German and other languages from beyond the border. In the past, such pirate radio stations, initially targeted at Britain, broadcast from ships in the North Sea.

The West German post office, which, as in most European countries also runs the telephone system, has direct control over radio and television broadcasting, which is regarded as part of the overall communications complex.

Police and post office authorities are pursuing the operators of the new underground radios with such urgency apparently as much for political as for legal reasons.

A Bremen Post Office spokesman described Radio Zebra as "a political tool for broadcasting propaganda, especially against anything to do with atomic power stations."

Free radio stations proclaim in leaflets that their aim is to appeal directly to citizens on issues such as ecology or squatting, which they say are either ignored or misrepresented by the public media.

To the authorities' frustration, illicit transmitters are springing up faster than the post office can detect and seize them. The pirates' latest tricks include broadcasting from moving cars and changing transmitters every five minutes.

The stations themselves may be illegal, but there is no law to stop the pioneers of underground radio from passing on their know-how in readily available books and leaflets.

The recently published *What You Always Wanted to Know About Free Radios, But Never Dared to Ask* tells readers how to build a simple broadcasting unit and details the experience of veteran stations like the French-Swiss-German "Radio Verte Fessenheim" in the Alsace border area.

The book is a mine of technical information and advises on the dangers of the trade. If caught red-handed, the illicit broadcaster can face up to five years in jail or a $6,500 maximum fine, it warns.

Despite the risks, West Germany's radio pirates are growing bolder. Illegal transmitters guided marchers at two recent anti-nuclear demonstrations.

And the shadowy broadcasters are starting to realize that it takes more than a transmitter to make a successful radio station.

Their ideal of running a "grassroots radio" which serves as a means of self-expression and communication within a community has met with practical difficulties.

(Brian Prokop, OH) I received a personally signed letter from G G Thiele on the occasion of his retirement. The bulk of the letter chatted about the importance and usefulness of their reception reporters' reports (I still remember when they asked me to report as they badly needed reporters in my area), the special ties between reporter and broadcaster, etc. There is some mention of his future plans: "As for myself, I hope to enjoy an active retirement appropriate to the state of my health, with travels and last but not least with activities on the short waves."

gh: One of many programming changes, I'm sure is one I heard announced on the 1715-1805 transmission to Africa, which has been coming in nicely here on 21600: OUT & ABOUT IN GERMANY from September 12 would move from that transmission on Saturday, to the 0430 one. And perhaps now also on the reëxpanded North American service.

F R A N C E (Waterbury American, August 1, via Gregg Bares, CT) gh: See also "For French Socialists, Keeping Hands Off Television Is Difficult", p A15, Washington Post, Aug. 1 (via G. Monti)

Free Radio Popular

By MAXWELL GLEN AND CODY SHEARER

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand is under the gun from young people here in a controversy over "free radio."

A "revolution of expression" by underground, unauthorized radio stations is underway in urban France. In Paris alone, approximately 30 stations of modest wattage already provide programs of music, news, and community services.

More relevant than state-controlled radio and television programming, free radio has won a diverse youthful following reminiscent of the move in America to progressive FM radio stations during the late '60s.

Any effort to suppress or eliminate free radio would undermine the Socialists' credibility with young people. Largely for this reason, the Mitterrand government has allowed the stations to operate without fear of police raids common under former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's administration.

Free radio has also been a boon to some political parties and frustrated journalists who've become dissatisfied with the limits of their usual outlets. In fact, entire journalistic teams, including reporters from the left-leaning Le Monde, have expanded their efforts into broadcasting.

However, many of the free radio stations are popular with young people because they are apolitical. These stations stick to live concerts and personal requests. Their budgets are lean and their staffs consist largely of volunteers. They're usually located in apartment basements or abandoned buildings.

The Mitterrand government has promised to issue a policy on pirate broadcasters by fall. But leaders of the free radio movement, who include the son of France's communications minister, are pressing for an immediate and positive decision.

Mitterrand will have to tread carefully on this issue. State television and radio authorities, of course, want the pirate stations kept limited. But silencing a relatively harmless means of expression may also cause a backlash among the very supporters whom the Socialists want to cultivate.

(David Quinlan, Roseland NJ) LES CINGLÉS DU MUSIC-HALL has been off since July. At first I thought it was a temporary absence but it has not yet re-appeared (as of Aug. 18) In its place is a program of rock, disco and bad jazz; what could be more offensive to those who were expecting the "oldies" of MUSIC-HALL? The best thing about MUSIC HALL was that it was totally French in its material and therefore represented a type of programming that is not available on domestic (USA) radio. Moreover, as it was a musical program, a knowledge of spoken French was not necessary for its enjoyment. However, I doubt that the people at RFI saw it that way and they probably don't give a merde about the shortwave relay of their domestic service. Curiously, the program was cut the same month (July) as RIB published the May-Sept schedule for RFI. Perhaps the new government considered M. Averty too reactionary. [But, see below!]

(via Charles George, TX) We have the RFI Sept=Oct schedule. Here's the schedule for the North American service, i.e. relay of the Eastern European service: (times are one hour earlier until Sept 27) Mon-Fri 1155 opening, 1158 opening stock market report, 1200 news, then apparently JAZZ program in progress; 1230 L'AVIATION, 1257 LE MOT MYSTÉRIEUX, 1300 L'INVITÉ DE LA SEMAINE, 1315 FEUILLETON, 1350 LA FRANCE EN QUESTION, 1415 PANORAMA, 1503 LES CINGLÉS DU MUSIC-HALL [there it is!], 1552 closing stocks, 1603 RADIOSCOPIE after 1600 news, 1712 end of transmission. Sat 1155 opening of transmission tho LE JEU DES MILLE FRANCS started at 1145; 1200 INFORMATIONS, 1303 L'OREILLE EN COIN, 1400 LES FRANÇAIS DE L'ÉTRANGER, 1430 BONS BAISERS DE PARIS, 1500 INFORMATIONS, 1500 [sic] COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE. Full list of INFORMATIONS on Sat is 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1705. Sun 1155 s/on after 1145 LE JEU DES MILLE FRANCS, 1303 L'OREILLE EN COIN, 1400 to closing SPORTS ET MUSIQUE. Informations at 1200, 1300, 1400, 1705. Weekday news times are 1200, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1705.

E L S A L V A D O R : (Tampa Times, August 20 via Capt Rusty Serenberg

Radio report claims rebels holding village

SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, El Salvador (AP) — Rebel-run radio reports that leftist guerrillas have taken over the northeastern village of Perquin. Army spokesmen denied the claim.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting continued for the ninth day in the area today between Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas and troops loyal to the ruling four-man junta.

The clandestine broadcast by Radio Venceremos said the guerrillas continue holding Perquin and 34 "prisoners of war." It said the guerrillas set up a rebel government but did not give details.

Radio Venceremos — Spanish for we shall overcome — said in its broadcast the Farabundo Marti Front had established an "oriental front" through Morazan, Usulutan, San Miguel and La Union provinces, with the center of operations in the northern part of Morazan where Perquin is located.

The broadcast claimed the Front there is manning clandestine "peoples armament factories," a school and a field hospital.

An army bulletin said army troops dislodged the guerrillas from Perquin and the rebels were fleeing towards the border with Honduras. But some of the soldiers returning from the fighting said there were still many guerrillas in the area. The soldiers asked not to be identified by name,

Army spokesman Col. Marco Aurelio Gonzalez said at least 10 of the 19 soldiers manning the army post at Perquin were killed when about 500 heavily armed guerrillas stormed the village and tried to seize a 23-square mile area around it a week ago.

The conflicting reports could not immediately be verified.

gh: You too can monitor the Radio Venceremos transmissions referred to on preceding page, on 6906 kHz (variable) at about 2330-0100 GMT and from 1200 to fadeout.

(Charles George, Dallas TX) I have been wondering why a government would put a shortwave station on the air that cannot be heard. I know they are sometimes used for regional purposes; however, those are usually in the tropical bands. I find Radio Nacional de El Salvador puts in fantastic signals most nights on 655 kHz mediumwave, but their shortwave outlet is usually barely audible when on the air. [9553 and/or 5980]

E C U A D O R (Maxfield Greenwood, PA) Sandinistas in Ecuador! What's going on here--is this not dangerous, in any South American country? Radio Progreso (or Radio Sistema de Progreso, as both IDs were noted) on 5061 kHz really surprized, for never have I heard a blatantly Sandinista station in South America, and here is one that signs off with a Sandinista anthem, yet! And, during a song just before sign-off, a mellow Andean guitar vocal, I hear a voice say "Sandinista trabajadores" (which I would interpret as "we work for the Sandinista cause, we work for revolution". Now, what's up in Loja, and is Ecuador that free, that a station can do this? P.S.: The Sandinista anthem was cut short, as shutdown was in mid-song.

C U B A [to, if not from] [more on next page]

FCC still aims to halt broadcasts to Cuba — if U.S. will cooperate

By NERY YNCLAN
Herald Staff Writer

In the face of a United Nations complaint, the Federal Communications Commission will renew efforts to crack down on illegal short-wave broadcasts from Miami to Cuba, an FCC official said Thursday.

But, to be effective, the effort must have the cooperation of the U.S. attorney's office in Miami, said James Kinney, FCC chief of field operations in Washington.

The U.S. government recently received a letter of complaint from the International Frequency Registration Board, a division of the United Nations International Telecommunications Union, concerning the transmissions.

Kinney said this is the first such complaint ever issued to the United States from the U.N. agency charged with overseeing the world's airwaves. "I consider the letter an international embarrassment [for the United States]," he said.

He said the U.N. agency has called on Canada, Colombia, France, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela to assist the United States in monitoring and tracing the source of the broadcasts.

"We know exactly where they're coming from," Kinney said. "This is a lengthy slap-on-the-wrist letter [of the type] usually reserved for countries like Russia that do not respond to complaints."

FCC efforts to clamp down on the illegal broadcasts earlier this year were stymied when the U.S. attorney in Miami dismissed an FCC case bringing criminal charges against a Miami man suspected of transmitting anti-Castro programs to Cuba from his Southwest Dade home.

A spokesman for anti-Castro groups that have admitted making transmissions in the past said they had no plans to stop broadcasting.

Kinney said although the FCC knew what groups were transmitting, it was powerless to act against them "without cooperation from the U.S. attorney."

Diego Medina of Alpha 66, one of the Miami-based groups, said the U.S. attorney's decision to dismiss the FCC case against the man suspected of being clandestine broadcaster "Comandante David" set a precedent of not prosecuting the broadcasters.

However, U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler refuted view, saying that each case the FCC brings "will be treated as an individual case. It is still illegal to broadcast on certain frequencies without a license."

Medina termed the renewed efforts to prosecute anti-Castro broadcasters yet another Reagan Administration obstacle to the struggle against communism.

But Wampler and Kinney said criminal charges are brought for violation of FCC law requiring a license to broadcast, not for the content of the programing.

Kinney said the Cuban government has complained to the FCC repeatedly about the broadcasts. He said such complaints led to investigations in the Miami area which brought the "Comandante David" case to court in July of 1980. The case was later dismissed by Wampler after the defendant promised to halt the broadcasts.

"The Cuban government must have heard of the dismissal and aimed their complaints to the United Nations to get some results," Kinney said. "That's how the U.N. got involved.

"But we have responded to the Cuban complaints, we brought criminal charges against an offender and they were dismissed. We are powerless to go any further."

The FCC can act against violators by revoking licenses, Kinney noted, but the clandestine broadcasters "don't have licenses to revoke. We could fine them a few hundred dollars, but if they refuse [to pay], we must file criminal charges against them through the U.S. attorney, and we're right back to where we started."

He added, "We need a change of mind and willingness to prosecute from the U.S. attorney."

In the "Comandante David case," Wampler said that neighbors and local stations had complained of interference caused by radio transmissions emanating from the home of Jose Gonzalez, at 8780 SW 51st St.

Wampler said he received a promise from Gonzalez to stop transmissions and, therefore, dismissed the case. He said Gonzalez was warned that he would be prosecuted if he resumed transmitting.

FCC officials contend the decision to dismiss the case was a political move to avoid antagonizing the Cuban community.

Transmissions such as those of "Comandante David" were apparently heard by hundreds of thousands of Cubans here and in Cuba. The weekly programs called for resistance and revolt against the government of Fidel Castro.

Some Mariel refugees have said they listened regularly to the broadcasts, which even predicted certain acts of sabotage in Cuba that subsequently occurred.

(Miami Herald, Aug. 7, via Steve Reinstein)

B U L G A R I A (gh) I've heard R Sofia announcing an essay contest too; deadline Oct. 15; prize: trip. Listen in for details.

(Joe Hanlon, PA) As expected, I've received the DX PARTY LINE 20th anniversary QSL card; it was my first QSL in the four years I've been SWLing. But I received more--an English program schedule, a questionnaire, and an ANDEX form and info on the club. When a person writes to a SW station for the first time, it tends to give more interest to the listener by sending him more information on the station. And HCJB did just that for me. I'd rather hear DXPL or PASSPORT instead of the religious programs, 'cause who wants to hear all that preaching towards the wrath of God?

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A (via Christos Rigas, Chicago IL) R. Prague is running an opinion poll cum competition for its 45th birthday. Answer 3 questions: 1) What do the broadcasts of Radio Prague signify to you? 2) How can radio promote the ideas of peaceful coexistence?

3) How long have you been listening to Radio Prague? R. Prague is trying to find its oldest listeners all over the world. Names of prize winners who sent us the most outstanding entries will be announced in all our broadcasts on October 18th 1981. Five top prize winners will be invited to spend one week in Czechoslovakia. There will be numerous additional prizes for runners-up, and all participants will receive a souvenir. Entries should be postmarked not later than Sept. 30.

C U B A & vicinity See clipping on previous page! (St Louis Globe Democrat, August 10, via Richard E. (Radio & Records, August 21, via Bob Shrader, TX) Wood; also via Ellis Hart, Cincinnati OH)

FAB SEES "BARGAINING CHIPS" ON CUBAN INTERFERENCE

Florida Broadcasters Irked By FCC Crackdown On Anti-Castro Shortwave Pirates

While illegal AM signals from Cuba are drowning out Florida radio stations, the **Florida Association of Broadcasters (FAB)** is furious with the FCC for trying to shut down illegal Miami shortwave operations pumping anti-Castro propaganda into Cuba.

"It's unbelievable that the FCC would take any action to protect the airwaves over Cuba when the Cubans are invading our airwaves and aren't even willing to discuss protecting U.S. domestic stations," fumed FAB Counsel **Matt Liebowitz**. The U.S., he says, should use the pirate stations as "bargaining chips" in a bid to bring Cuba to the negotiating table on AM interference.

U.S. Gets "Diplomatic Slap On Wrist"

Reports of unlicensed transmitters will be investigated "no matter what the source," FCC Acting Field Operations Bureau Chief **Dick Smith** told **R&R**. "I can assure you we did not react to this problem any differently just because Cuba complained."

Meanwhile, acting at Cuba's urging, the **International Telecommunications Union (ITU)** has protested the shortwave operations to the **State Department**, in what Smith describes as the first "diplomatic slap on the wrist" the U.S. has ever received in radio matters.

Also, the FCC crackdown ground to a halt recently when the U.S. Attorney in Miami dropped charges against the first shortwave pirate nabbed by the FCC. Until the **Justice Department** says it's willing to prosecute cases, Smith says he's unwilling to commit the resources needed for further investigation.

If you start hearing Voice of Moscow on your AM radio, here's why . . .

MIAMI (AP) — When WQBA listeners in Miami turn on the radio at night they hear a high-pitched squeal. Farther south, in the Florida Keys, WIOD listeners are annoyed by Spanish voices droning in the background.

The squeal, Spanish mumbling and, at times, blaring reports from the Voice of Moscow, are unwelcome gifts to southern Florida from its communist neighbors 150 miles to the south.

In an apparent effort to saturate the Caribbean and Central America with his viewpoint, Cuban President Fidel Castro has installed high-powered communications equipment that transmits Cuban radio to the south. The United States is not believed to be the target, but omni-directional transmitters also beam his signal northward to Florida.

And Castro's virtual invasion of the airwaves could spread to radio stations all over the country next year if Cuba goes ahead with plans to install new super-powered equipment, officials say.

The radio interference still is "basically an East Coast problem," says Richard Shiben, chief of the broadcast bureau for the Federal Communications Commission. But he said Cuban voices have been reported by stations in Cincinnati and Washington, D.C.

Florida AM stations have been complaining since 1970 about noise, especially at night. The problem grew more severe five years ago with the installation of more sophisticated equipment in Cuba.

Lately, the disruptions have become a 24-hour nuisance, forcing four of Miami's 15 AM stations to ask the FCC for relief.

Spanish begins dominating the broadcasts of Miami station WIOD about 100 miles south of Miami, according to general manager William Viands. By the time you get to Key West, 90 miles from Cuba, the English is drowned out.

"Our frequency, 610 on the dial, 5,000 kw, is supposed to be interference-free from Miami to Key West," Viands said. "It hasn't been for five years. You hear Spanish language underneath our signal. As you drive, you hear Cuban voices getting louder and louder.

"Castro has said he is going to put superpower stations on — 500,000 watts ..." Viands continued.

gh: Also see "Twisting our dials -- Cuba propaganda airs in U.S., New York Daily News, July 5, page 28 (via Joseph Slomka)

Cuba aumentará la potencia de sus emisiones de radio

MIAMI (UPI)— Cuba planea operar estaciones radiales de alta potencia que podrían interrumpir las emisiones de otras estaciones del sureste de Estados Unidos, el Caribe y Centroamérica, informó ayer el abogado que representa estas emisoras en Miami.

"Lo que se sabe es que ellos tienen una estación de 500 mil watts ya completada y que está lista para emitir en cualquier momento en 550 am", dijo el abogado Matthew Leibowitz.

Leibowitz dijo que Cuba dio a conocer una lista de potenciales estaciones nuevas de am con potencia de 150,000 a 500 mil kilovatios - gigantes comparados con las estaciones norteamericanas que no pueden exceder los 50 mil vatios.

Las estaciones am de Miami - restringidas a 25 mil vatios por la Comisión Federal de Comunicaciones - ya están sufriendo por la interferencia de las estaciones cubanas existentes.

(San Juan El Mundo, July 31, via James Fenton, Hato Rey, NASWA) Main point of article above is that Cuba already has 500 kW transmitter and may turn it on 550 kHz at any time. This is the English "Voice of Cuba" channel, at 0500-1000.

(Steve Reinstein, Miramar FL) Here is the text of the sign-on announcements of LV del CID, which has a broadcast at 0100 GMT on 7355 and via Radio Clarín on 11700:

"Atención Cuba, ésta es La Voz de Cuba Independiente y Democrática, transmitiendo para Cuba un mensaje de libertad y fé democrática a un pueblo [three words missed]. Ésta es la Voz del Cid, emisión oficial de Cuba Independiente y Democrática, brazo político-revolucionario del pueblo de Cuba en su lucha por la libertad e independencia de la patria. ¡Contra totalitarismo marxista! ¡Contra la opresión y el hambre! ¡Contra [el comunismo?] de Fidel Castro! ¡Contra intervención militar soviética! Todos unidos en la lucha por la libertad, la democracia, el bienestar del pueblo e independencia nacional. Patria, pueblo y libertad! El pueblo de Cuba resiste y vencerá! Ésta es La Voz del Cid, Cuba Independiente y Democrática, símbolo de libertad , de lucha liberación cubana [?] en rebeldía ante la opresión."

La Voz de Alpha 66, is heard at 0100-0123 on 7038, 7047, announcing 7040. The Sunday August 2 Miami Herald ran a lengthy and very informative article about Alpha 66 (though no mention of their SW activities)--

Front page on the "Area News" section. Nice pic of cigar-chomping Diego Medina. He's the man who does the COMENTARIO EDITORIAL over the air. A brief history of Alpha 66 as it appears in the article "Alpha 66 was founded in 1961 by Eloy Gutiérrez Menoyo. In 1965 he slipped into Cuba to organize anti-Castro guerrillas and was captured. He is still imprisoned in Cuba. The organization's first commando raid was code-named Alpha. The name stuck. The number 66 was added that year in San Juan, Puerto Rico, when 66 members showed up for the group's first organized meeting. Alpha claims 500 members in Miami plus 4500 others in 43 chapters nationwide. It also says there are 1000 persons, most of them Mariel refugees, requesting membership. HQ: 1530 NW 36th St, Miami FL 33142. Leaders: Andrés Nazario Sargén, 60, secretary general; Diego Medina, 49, press secretary; Hugo Gascón, 55, finance secretary; and Humberto Pérez, military operations chief." You'll hear all of these names mentioned on any given broadcast. This article was written by Jay Ducassi, Herald Staff Writer.

COOK ISLANDS (Carter W. Craigie & Kay C. Craigie, Devon PA) In RIB 53, pages 8-9, Lani Petit asked about music of the Cook Islands. We're basing our answer on Alan Lomax's book Folk Song Style and Culture, (1968), an important statistical study of world regions of folksong performance style. Eastern Polynesia, which includes the Cook Islands, scores a 75% similarity with New Guinea i folksong performance style. Good ear, Lani! Eastern Pplynesia, New Guinea, and a number of other areas, in fact, form one of the six major world song style regions, called Insular Pacific in Lomax's study. The Polynesian part of this large region shows definite resemblances to performance style in sub-Saharan (that is: black) Africa. Good ear again! For example, in the Insular Pacific, people typically sing chorally, as opposed to solo, and their voices are relaxed and non-nasal. People often also sing antiphonally, which means an alternation between a leader and the chorus--this may be the sort of thing Lani talked about. All these characteristics also apply to black African singing style Before anyone jumps to conclusions, though, let's point out that there are many points of difference between Africa and the Pacific that are significant both culturally and statistically, in their ways of performing folksongs. Lani, and anyone else who's interested, should be able to find Lomax's book in a large public or college library. Lack of knowledge of statistics shouldn't be a hindrance, but unfamiliarity with the basics of musical terminology might be. Hope this helps.

CHINA (Kathleen Lynch, Temple ME) Radio Peking produces a wide variety of interesting programs o CULTURE IN CHINA. There was the excavation of Han Dynasty tombs, July 4, a report on a therapeutic restaurant on July 20, where your waiter diagnoses before prescribing dinner, and my favorite of the month of July, a feature on contemporary women's fiction (July 15 on 15520 at 1220, 35433+ SINPO with the usual echo). This was the story of a woman who meets a sailor and is attracted to him. It was explained that Chinese women traditionally are averse to sailors as husbands, but after some civic-minded reflection in a romantic setting, love triumphs. I wouldn't want to judge literary quality, but I think it might sell on the Harlequin shelf in the general store. (See, Maxfield, all sweetness and light - hi!) [CULTURE IN CHINA is on Thursday broadcasts] [R Peking October features inside backcove

(G Sharman, Hollywood CA) For classical music listeners: China's second domestic service, Saturdays 1200-1300. Best frequencies in LA: 11505, 11040. gh: That's FOREIGN MUSIC APPRECIATION, where unfortunately for non-Chinese listeners they interrupt Mozart every few minutes to talk about it. I checked all the frequencies (5075, 6890, 7770, (via Rusty Serenberg, St Petersburg, FL) Back in Oct? 8007, 9020, 9670, 9775, 10260, 11505, 11710) and strangely enough found best reception on the only in-band one.

(Dave Newkirk, Seattle WA) From my research into China and neighboring Asian areas, as well as conversations with coworkers, come the interesting bits that China was so named because the Ch'in dynasty was "going on" when the West made contact. [More under KOREA]

CANADA (CBC) SUMMER NIGHTS has acquired the BBC interview John Lennon recorded with Andy Peebles 48 hours before his untimely death. Beginning on Thursday Sept 3 during the second hour of SUMMER NIGHTS (9 pm local) and running for five consecutive Thursday evenings.

(Ed Stone, NY) What?? What is this? RCI back on the air? R, C, I...the name rings a bell but I seem to have forgotten--didn't they once have a good DX show?

ST. PETERSBURG TIMES ■ MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1981

Air Farce makes jokes Canadian-style

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM
© New York Times

TORONTO — **Question:** What has 10 legs, five mouths and a hundred different voices?

Answer: The Royal Canadian Air Farce, an eclectic collection of comedians who have managed to survive for eight years by poking fun at just about everything a Canadian could possibly hold dear.

"The world needs Canada," goes one Air Farce routine. "If Canada wasn't here, the Chinese could sail right across and invade Denmark."

THE FIVE-MEMBER troupe — Roger Abbott, Don Ferguson, Dave Broadfoot, John Morgan and Luba Goy — is one of the few national bonds that link this diverse country from Newfoundland to the Yukon Territory.

For a half-hour each week, when technicians of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) radio network are not on strike, the five regularly manage to skewer — sometimes affectionately — Queen Elizabeth, the Pope, funeral directors, dumb hockey players and government bureaucrats, as well as Canada's regionalism and linguistic feuds.

Ratings regularly put the Air Farce in the top three CBC shows, without counting thousands of border-area American listeners.

SOME OF THE Farce skits include: The Air Farce commercial with Queen Elizabeth as the globe-trotting celebrity who, since nobody recognizes her, appreciates her American Express card. And there is the hockey player who is asked if helmets should be required hockey apparel all the time. "No," says the player, "only during games."

(New York Times, June 1, via Richard Lantz)

French Canadians Disappointed As Quebec Takes Strike in Stride

By HENRY GINIGER
Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, May 31 — In February, two television journalists from Montreal invaded the Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, smeared Vaseline on the camera lenses and delayed the start of English-speaking Canada's most popular news program for 14 minutes.

The intruders, who were arrested and face criminal charges, were trying to dramatize a strike to which English-speaking Canada appeared to be paying little attention. Now ending its seventh month, the strike that began Oct. 30 has deprived Quebec and the rest of French-speaking Canada of their major, and in some cases, only source of French-language television news and information.

From time to time a motion is introduced or a question asked in Parliament but, according to Bernard Larin, one of the leaders of the 200 Quebec journalists striking against Radio Canada, as the French-language services of the CBC are called, "There is a feeling that there is indifference on the part of the public, of Parliament and of the CBC."

If the strike had affected English-language programs, he said in an interview, "there would have been much more pressure to get the news back as soon as possible."

The CBC's labor troubles have in fact spread to the English-language television and radio networks through a strike of technicians that has reduced news programs in the past week to short summaries and forced the replacement of other scheduled programs by films and music.

The technicians are striking against a CBC practice of farming out programs to independent producers; the Quebec journalists have been out to support demands for improved wages and hours. Although the aims are different, the Montreal strikers say they now feel less isolated and more hopeful of a settlement.

The publicly owned CBC has a mandate to serve national unity by providing service for 18 million English speakers and 6 million French speakers. Although most of its budget is provided by Parliament, it operates independently of the Government.

The French-language national news programs are prepared in Montreal primarily for Quebec, where five out of six French speakers live. But they also go to isolated French communities across the country, and over 37 percent of the corporation's budget for programs, or about $118 million, is spent to serve what amounts to slightly more than a quarter of the population.

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) I was glad to have RCI back. But not now. I hereby firmly charge you with gross pollution of the 25 meter band, commencing at 1158 with that noisome, grating, "is it a nuclear war!" siren of an interval signal; and then you proceed to splat ter all over the 25 meter band, on August 10 even burying Mongolia on 12070. If you were WYFR I would report you to the FCC, but I can't. Another complaint: why have you now chosen to sign RCI on around 1157 on 9650, when CBC is on 9625, at my QTH eating up most of the 600-700 kHz range, in a "cluster" effect. And finally, get rid of that horrid interval, the worst and most noxious IS on SW. And I'm still in shock that RCI was considering going down to the 60 meter band. I intend to boycott your broadcasts until you get these matters in hand. Max is mad!

gh: 11955 is a huge signal here but I hear no such splatter and conclude it must have been quickly fixed. You might be a bit more charitable toward the station most friendly to DXers in such a difficult time with their transmitter engineers on strike. And it's the 75-meter band which it has been agreed for Canada to use for the North.

(Joe Hanlon, PA) Now that the Canadian postal strike is over, I hope RCI will send out their special QSL for the joint program with SRI that was aired in February; but I'm not all that concerned about the delay.

B R A Z I L (Richard E Wood, Missourio) RNB broadcast a 3-minute daily newscast in Esperanto with news from the 66th Universal Congress of Esperanto, during the Congress, held in Brasília July 25-August 1. It was carried at about the midpoint in each hourly English broadcast. Regular broadcasts in Esperanto may be introduced, depending on the volume of requests received at: Radiobrás, Internacia Servo en Esperanto, Caixa Postal 04-0340, 70000 Brasília (DF). [SUNDAY SPECIAL sked inside backcover]

B E L I Z E (gh) Should you be reading this before Sept. 21, note that this is the day Belize becomes independent, and Radio Belize should have

(International Daily News, Rome, July 1, via Stefano Valianti, Bologna)

Belgian radio amateurs flout the law

B R U S S E L S

(REUTER)—Thousands of radio amateurs in Belgium are openly flouting the law and engaging in a fierce battle of the airwaves with the government.

Their huge public support means that, although legally the state has a broadcasting monopoly, the Belgian administration can do little to stop new independent radio stations springing up.

Their popularity means, too, that government proposals to contain their growth have turned into a hot political issue.

There are now an estimated 140 French-speaking and 80 Flemish free radio stations, many of them fighting for space on the air in the Brussels region. They offer a much wider choice of fare than the state broadcasting system.

Some of them are overtly political, alternating calls to revolutionary action with a diet of propagandist songs.

But the most powerful stations are clearly determined to go commercial and compete with the national radio, both for revenue and listeners.

Belgian Free Radio started life about six years ago as an underground phenomenon similar to the West German pirate stations of today.

A group of students at the Flemish University of Leuven, disenchanted with the national network, set up a small transmitter and started to beam programs mainly to their fellow undergraduates.

Other pioneer stations used the airwaves as a medium for political protest. Some had their equipment seized by the police but this did not deter the growing number of enthusiasts on gaining the ear of their fellow Belgians.

The free radios of 1981 are of a very different character. Although the small political stations remain, there are some 30 pirates transmitting—at high power—an americanized menu of non-stop pop music with no apparent political ambitions.

Radio Contact, Radio Capitale and Radio Brussels International are stations with commercial aspirations (and with big commercial backing, according to business sources), and are a thorn in the government's side.

"We started up because we wanted to make radio more direct, to give people the chance to air their views and their music," said one amateur presenter. "The national stations have always seemed so distant."

Many other European countries have government broadcasting monopolies, but they differ widely in how they deal with threats to that power.

Italy, for example, has in recent years seen a flood of independent radios of all sizes and styles and has done little or nothing to stem the tide.

But the West German government is clamping down hard on the small pirate stations springing up on its territory, and the illegal broadcasters have to be nimble to evade the law.

In France radio stations independent of the national network, which has long been closely controlled by the central government, were used by the Socialist Party to disseminate its views, much to the annoyance of then President Valery Giscard D'Estaing.

Belgium's response to the outlaws has for a number of years been to turn a blind eye—until some of them became too powerful.

In mid-may, Socialist Interior Minister Philippe Busquin published a decree limiting the transmission power of free radios to a level which would keep them strictly local.

His statement was greeted with howls of outrage from the large radio stations, and a number of politicians joined the chorus. They accused Busquin of trying to restrict freedom of expression, a right set out in Belgium's constitution.

But the big pirates continue broadcasting with no sign as yet of the government forcing them to stop.

B E L G I U M (Sweden Calling DXers, July 14; also see last page)

BELGIUM. BRT has suddenly interupted its test transmissions on 101 MHz stereo. Within the hour, the fq was occupied by several free radio stations. A spokesman for the network explained the tests: "The FM fq:s between 100 and 104 MHz were allocated to the different broadcasting networks stipulating that the countries involved should make arrangements to provent spill-over and mutual interference. The network has completed talks with our neighbours and is ready to use 4 of the 5 allocated fq:s. The test transmissions going on now are intended to make an international agreement with Great Britian and are carried out on 100.7 and 101 MHz. (Belgian weekly "Humo" no. 2112 via Peter Nys, Belgium). This statement obviously implies that the use of 100.7 MHz was not an "unfortunate mistake" although BRT must have known they would seriously interfere with the 50 watt AFN transmitter on that fo. There are at present 180-200 free radio stations operating in Belgium, in the 100-104 MHz band. The government has shown an amazing degree of tolerance, no seizures have taken place for the past two years, and one of the largest stations--Radio Contact--is using 1 kW FM stereo along with a SW point-to-point link to beam their programmes to the coast. Most stations have strong political backing, protecting them from seizure from the PTT. The PTT Ministry has drafted a bill to legalize "independent/local radio". This includes the following points: Only local, independent stations will be legalized, no advertising will be allowed, stations will depend on local listener's support, and probably subsidies for their social/cultural/educational role. 35 to 50 FM stations will be authorized for the 7 main urban areas, with a lesser number in rural areas, all between 100 and 104 MHz. In most areas a maximum of 100 W ERP will be authorized, although more will be allowed to cover an area with difficult topological conditions. To allow more stations access, only mono, not stereo, will be permitted. Two types would be authorized--local stations covering around 8 km radius, and neighbourhood stations covering 2 km radius. The large independent stations have already begun to protest the proposal. Meanwhile, 400,000 people have signed a petition calling for the abolition of the BRT/RTBF monopoly and more power than 100 W ERP for all FM stations belonging to the national GRIB organization of independent radio stations. (Peter Nys).

(Maxfield Greenwood, PA) On August 13 at 0835, tuned in "Rarotonga" Cook Islands, and initially was delighted to see an S9 + 10 db over signal; and was about to tape, when I noticed signal was being eroded by a second station, and I immediately checked the adjacent frequencies, and on 11765 was Radio Australia at 20 over 9. Now, that hurts, and though I don't know when RA signs on (the later the better), this burns me, as one RA [transmitter] absconds with Vanuatu's 7260 kHz frequency at 0857 sign-on, and now this--why doesn't Australia treat their oceanic friends better!? This may cause the Cooks to move--thanks, Australia!

gh: For what it may be worth, RA's final S81 schédule does not show them on 11765 at all; nor on 11775, which some have reported them using recently in the 0630-1030 period instead of 15115, which is again scheduled to be used.

A N T I G U A (Ken MacHarg, IN) John Santosuosso asks in RIB 53 how long it will be until VOA publicly admits the Antigua location. Well, their new program sked openly lists it, with a feature article on the programming aimed for the Caribbean. However, the map on the wall at VOA HQ in Washington does not yet admit it--probably not brought up to date yet. However, that same map has Panama City, Panama on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, so I wouldn't depend on it for accuracy. (By the way, I ought to take this opportunity to say hello to John S--he and I were seminary classmates back in the mid-60s, but have been out of touch since. Hi John!) gh: Sure he's the same one?

special programming for the occasion, on 834 and 3285 kHz. You may also want to check for rumblings from Guatemala's government station on 640 and 6180.

A U S T R A L I A (Ralf Munster, GA Southern DX Association, GO-DX) The inaugural program of SPECTRUM, Radio Australia's entry into the already overcrowded field of DX-programs, hosted by Dick Speekman, turned out to be rather disappointing. He appeared to think that just because he was beginning a new series, his listeners would also be beginners. Thus he had a lady present explanations of the most common abbreviations, distinguish hams from SWL and DXers, etc. The program is to be conducted with the help of Australian DX clubs; the ARDXC having been featured initially, the Adelaide DXC [Southern Cross DXC -gh] would be presented August 1, etc. The most revealing piece of information probably was that the ARDXC has a regular column in a newspaper. The program concluded with a description of the expensive Panasonic RF 9000 receiver that did not materially go beyond what might be gathered from an advertising brochure. There was no DX information as such.

gh: But the ARDXC keeps pushing for there to be; that's their real interest. More AUSTRALIA below--

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1981

U.S. Considering Special Radio Broadcasts to Cuba

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The Reagan Administration is giving consideration to creating a radio station that would broadcast to Cuba about its internal developments, Administration officials said today.

The plan for the broadcasts, which would be similar to those of Radio Free Europe to Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty to the Soviet Union, is one of the priority projects under study to demonstrate firmness toward Cuban activities in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere. Along with Libya, the Administration has accused Cuba of interfering in the affairs of other nations.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, introduced an amendment in June that called for all broadcasts by the Voice of America to be designated "Radio Free Cuba."

The Voice of America, which is an arm of the United States Government, regularly beams broadcasts in Spanish to Cuba and other Latin American countries, with emphasis on world news and developments in the United States.

The concept now under study, as explained by officials, would be to create a separate agency for broadcasts to Cuba about internal developments and other news being censored in the Cuban press.

A tentative name for the station would be "Radio Broadcasting to Cuba," officials said. Legislation would be needed to provide funds for the operation. Private foundations and individuals may be invited to contribute, and transmission facilities may be rented in Florida or on some island to reduce the costs.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the models for the proposed station, were originally financed clandestinely by the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1973, Congress established a Board for International Broadcasting to oversee the operations of these stations.

(via Herbert S Wolfson)

(This important story arrived too late for inclusion under U S A)

A U S T R A L I A (more) (gh) RA features a "Star Artist" all week on AUSTRALIA TONIGHT--musical portions weekdays in 9580 1100-1300; as suggested by listeners who are also named. Week of Sept 28: John Denver; Oct 12: Manhattan Transfer (I hope from their earlier days when I really dug them) Also well worth catching are little talk features between 1140 & 1155; 1235 & 1255. ABORIGINAL DREAM TIME TALES, Tue & Thu c 1145, are much-needed cultural items but almost always involve gruesome violence

FORUM ON OTHER TOPICS

RELIGION AS MENTAL ILLNESS (Ronald Pokatiloff, IL) I am also an atheist. You may be interested to know that for the most part religious ideas go back to the infancy period--God is a father image, Heaven is the earth when you were born, and so on. You can figure the rest of the correlations without too much trouble. This, I gather, is a well-kept secret of the psychology profession. I read about this in a book and figured the rest out for myself. What makes me mad is that this mental illness is allowed to exist!

I feel that no real advance of the human race is going to happen as long as Man still clings to ideas that are totally irrational, unscientific, and thousands of years behind the times--and this includes capitalism, which I hate with a passion. Any society that glorifies individual greed and self-interest is doomed to destruction. It is very tragic that socialism is related to ruthless dictatorships like the USSR. I have seen the so-called free enterprise system at work for 37 years and I don't like it!!! It is the people with the money who own and run countries like the United States. They are "dictatorships" and they are just as bad as the Eastern Bloc nations. AR

ON THE OTHER HAND... (Ruth Hesch, NY) I am a Christian but do not listen to religious programs. Why? Because I do not think I need it having a close association with my own denomination. However, I do believe religious broadcasts fill a need for people all over the world who do not have the opportunity or desire to belong to a particular sect. As Kevin C. Malin suggested in the August '81 issue, if you do not like a program, "just spin the tuning dial." There are a number of countries spewing propaganda to which I do not care to listen, so I don't. There are plenty of other stations. Religious broadcasting has existed for a long time and their high costs are supported by the public throughout the world, so it must be wanted by a large group of people. Consider the large viewing audience to preachers on TV and the vast sums collected. It has its place on the airwaves as do music, news, interviews, commentaries, etc. If you do not like a particular type of program, that doesn't mean no one else does. I do not care for pop and rock music but there is plenty of it from all parts of the world. So let's keep an open mind and be tolerant of all types of programs. AR

MORE ON SPREADING THE WORD (Hesch) Following up on the thoughts of Joseph M. Szulik in the August RIB it isn't difficult to meet SWLs. It requires only a little planning and effort. Last autumn I visited Colorado. While in a small city there I went to a Radio Shack store and asked if there were any SWLs in the area. I was referred to the local radio station where one worked. The receptionist at the station told me his name, I checked the telephone book, called him, explained I was a SWL and was invited to his home. He had an R-1000, demonstrated it and told me why he liked it so much. Subsequently I purchased one. In an ANARC publication I found the name and address of a SWL club in Denver but wasn't there the night of the meeting. Last year while in England I bought an amateur radio magazine. It had a list of SWL clubs and I contacted one by telephone and a few others by letter. It was interesting to hear about their activities. Local club meetings are listed in the bulletins of various SWL clubs and the SPEEDX Membership List is a good source to find out if there is an SWL in your area. AR

(Charles George) I found the comments on the publicizing of the SW listening avocation of interest since I wrote a short for SPEEDX in the past and tried producing a DX program over a local station, KCHU-FM. I think we can bring recruits to our fold without the LCD effect having to happen. Instead of radio and TV to promote our aggregation of SWLers and DXers, use specialty publications. Since I'm a jazz buff I had an article published by a local music paper devoted to jazz. I wrote about the very good jazz shows on SW. The same thing could be done by others with special interests--food (cookery), sports, political science, education, theatre, etc. If you want more than the average, place the message somewhere else besides the obviously mass-oriented publications and media services. AR

(Arthur Getzel, NY) Wolfson's article opposing publicizing SW is silly in content and rationale. If anything, programming on SW would improve, not deteriorate. We lost many good SW services because of the so-called lack of listership. If suddenly our friendly station were bombarded with thousands of letters from loyal listeners, maybe the government that sponsors such a station would increase, not decrease, its funding. Would not the above-mentioned letters prove that the station is popular?

Secondly, what is wrong with commercial SW stations? I hope scores of such stations come into existence. We need a little free-market competition. Maybe those commercial stions with the best programs will be the ones that survive. Right now, most government controlled international broadcasters are downright boring. We need something to relieve the doldrums. Private SW stations may be just the thing to give the meter bands a shot in the arm. I may be wrong. It doesn't hurt to see. After all, I have been known to change my opinion many times before. AR

ARMCHAIR TRAVEL (George J. Poppin, CA) (An article sent to area newspapers) Oh, to get away from it all! Forget work and routine living; pick up a suitcase and travel! Sound familiar? Most of us have had the yearning to throw in the sweat socks and go!! To discover what's going on

in other parts of the world may have been a lifetime dream. Tahiti, Big Ben in London, Japan, Europe, Australia, South America, Peking, the Near East--exotic points on the world map which many of us have yearned to see can be visited right now. You can be there at the mere flip of the dial or the push of a button on your radio while resting in your favorite armchair.

We can discover the fascination of far away places and people, their languages, music and song. We can learn about their customs and culture, and hear what's happening in their societies without turning a page of your newspaper or spending huge sums of money for a world tour. No, this isn't a dream. It can become a reality once you discover the exciting, fascinating and interesting hobby of listening to international SW radio voice broadcasts.

Many people have been confused or misinformed about listening to SW radio broadcasts. Mention SW radio and it usually brings to mind the false notion of needing sophisticated radio equipment, the incessant "Calling CQ! CQ, Calling CQ!" of a ham radio operator or the CBer alerting you of Smokey the Bear's presence down the road a bit. Then there is the myth that one must crawl out of bed in the middle of the night in order to "catch" distant SW radio stations. Such is not the case. Many nations are beaming their English language SW radio voice broadcasts, like our Voice of America, directly to your home and during prime time listening hours. Those nations can be heard on reasonably priced, easily tuned digital radio receivers which are available at nearby electronic equipment outlets such as Radio Shack, Sony and Panasonic, to name but a few.

Let's take a break and take a world tour via SW radio. How about Australia for starters--it's only ten thousand miles away. Turn to the frequency of 21740 kHz from 6 to 8 p.m. PDT and listen to "Waltzing Matilda" and the laugh of the kookaburra or "Laughing Jackass" bird which identify their station. Listening to South Africa, which is at least ten thousand miles distant, is easy. Turn to 5980 kHz at 7 p.m. and you'll hear it booming in loud and clear. A bit of London? No sweat! Turn to 6175 kHz at 8 p.m. to 12:30 am and hear the British Broadcasting Corporation being identified by the chimes of Big Ben. Tokyo you say? Readily! Set your dial on 17825 kHz at 6 to 8 p.m. and you're in the exotic Far East right then and there. Peking and the Great Wall of China too far? No how! Turn to 17680 kHz between 8 and 10 p.m. and hear some of the most beautiful and foot stomping music ever to be heard. Want to visit sunny Italy? Bravo! Try 11800 kHz from 3:30 to 6:20 p.m. daily. How about a jaunt to Tahiti, the land of swaying palms and dancers and quick tempo Polynesian music? Get 11825 kHz on your dial and you'll listen to Tahitian songs and music between 8 and 11 p.m. You may want to visit the Middle East. Try Israel Radio on 15582 kHz at 5, 6 and 7 p.m. We could go on and on but you'll soon discover your own favorite language, station and program. Forget about the touring hassle. Save your money. Remain at home and visit the world famous Redwoods and wine country. Become a world traveler via SW radio in the comfort of your home. AR

SPORTS, 1984, PUBLICIZING SHORTWAVE, AND THE FATE OF MANKIND (Brian Prokop, OH) Glenn seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest on the issue of sports. With the baseball strike (damn it had to end) and having read George Orwell's 1984 (should be required reading for SWLs interested in world politics) I have some feelings about sports and the world. First I consider the issue of money, then the feasible fulfillment of Orwell's dark picture for humanity.

The baseball strike finally proved to me the corruption of sports and society as a whole in this country. Youths once dreamed about playing ball in front of their family and friends; now they dream about Rolls Royces, mansions and money, more money. Now, what if this sacred cow attitude came to corrupt our hobby? What if David Monson demanded $1 million a year from BRT? What if David Hermges went free agent to sign a lifetime multi-million dollar contract with SRI? What if Tom Meyer struck for revenue rights from AM broadcasts of HAPPY STATION? (why, frowns across the miles, of course!).

Consider the mass appeal of sports. In New Zealand the Springbok tour has opened the battle between rugby fans and anti-apartheid protesters. The game is more important than the fact that the team comes from a country condemned by the UN for its apartheid system, which is "a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind..." (UN Chronicle, August 1980, p. 5). It pains me to hear Radio RSA gloat about the protesters invading the "democratic rights of the fans" while it's allright to subjugate 20 million odd blacks.

To the reader of 1984, the connotations of sports can be frightening. Consider sports in Ray Bradbury's Farenheit 451, where society has given up thought for mass irresponsibility and mass everything. It reads, "More sports for everyone, group spirit, fun and you don't have to think, eh? Organize and organize and super-organize super-super sports. More cartoons in books. More pictures. The mind drinks less and less. Impatience. Highways full of crowds going somewhere, somewhere, nowhere. The gasoline refugee." Mass production (including sports) has helped turn the population into mindless dolts. And when I go out to walk alone, and I see the mass of autos going somewhere, nowhere, and think about mass production in this country, it makes me wonder about our fate.

Is our fate to be found in the thoughts of

vell? Are we being driven to mass population
ntrol? In the world as I see it, there are
orts fans and unfans, and SWLs come under the
cond category. We are a minority in this coun-
y who are in search of knowledge, thoughts and
derstanding of Man's situation through SW. Each
y we learn more about the whats, whys and where-
es of mankind. The greater mass of people
uldn't give a damn.

If we are regressing into a society foreseen by
vell and Bradbury, as we may well be considering
e mass appeal of things and the current regime
Washington, we would be the outcasts of society
unfans. Sports in this country, and others, is
sed on competition, the desire to triumph over
e enemy. If everyone is doing this, bloodthirst
ly seeking victory, is that not a way of control
ng the masses to desire triumph over other
untries as well? All of those Browns fans de-
nding blood from the Steelers are one step away
om demanding blood from the Soviets. The Olymp-
hockey business speaks for itself. Competition
a way of controlling the masses, according to
vell, to whip them into a war fever and unite
em under Big Brother's power.

He and Bradbury also point to the unfans. Any-
e caught with a SW receiver in either society
uld be burned or vaporized. If I am not mistak-
, understanding among people is necessary for
em to coexist peacefully. I like to think that
are more peace-loving than most because we
derstand more about our neighbors from our list-
ing. In 1984, however, "If he (a Party-member)
re allowed contact with foreigners he would dis-
ver that they are creatures similar to himself
d that most of what he has been told about them
lies." In other words, the masses are not
lowed to consider understanding their world
ighbors; they are taught to compete--the goal
ing ultimate triumph.

When we talk about publicizing SW, methinks we
st consider that there appear to be many fans
d fewer unfans out there. You may consider this
titude cynical, but I cannot see otherwise from
experience. As a dj on my college FM station I
me into contact with people who want the well-
own hits only, no talk, no unfamiliar music. We
ied info programming for a semester but dropped
for lack of interest. Consider also sports
ns: during the hype of Superbowl Mania in Cleve-
nd I came to hate the Browns and rooted for them
lose so I could hear the fans gripe like it was
e end of the world.

Sports may take our minds off our problems, but
the masses it only takes their minds off their
roblems in this mechanized, bureacratic society.
ere are few thoughts about the "Human Race Team"
ist the thoughts of victory. These people will
ver be made to sit down and fight through the
tatic and QRM to listen to SW. I am forever a
nic and will side with Glenn and worry a bit
more about the human race team and pray that my inklings about a coming 1984 this century are too cynical. It will take a lot of convincing to make me believe that SW is a hobby for the masses; my experience with people and my view of this society tell me that this wished for publicity is tragically doomed to fail. AR

LET'S BE SPORTING REVISITED (Rev. Herbert S. Wolfson, NY) Come on, gh, be a good sport. You are absolutely right: the the US victory over the Soviets at Lake Placid didn't affect the relation ship between our two nations in a beneficial way. But it didn't hurt, did it? People did get a morale boost from the win, however, and I do think that was a good thing. We live in a very depressing world--some people, in order to escape, turn to drugs, alcohol and gambling while others turn to sports. Which is more wholesome? Personally, I agree with your assessment of ice hockey as a brutal sport, but nobody's forcing the hockey players to play, so--live and let live. But I do appreciate baseball, basketball, soccer, etc. I devote most of my time to pursuits other than SW. For instance, sports, wargaming, movies and friends. Maybe I won't ever achieve what you have in the SW field, gh, because I don't spend enough time with the hobby. But maybe if you unplugged yourself from the radio once and awhile and let yourself enjoy something nonelectronic, you'd be a lot less cynical than you are now. AR

INSULAR AMERICANS (Ijaz S. Jamall, OH) Ed Stone's comments on the widespread apathy among natives of the US (not "Americans") on world affairs (RIB August) touched on a subject that has puzzled me for quite some time. I grew up in Pakistan, list ening to SW radio ever since I can remember. Since I came to the US in 1973, I was shocked at the level of insularity, even among college students! In the eight years I have been in this country, I have met only a handful of people who either read the newspapers on a regular basis (apart from the comics or the sports pages) or who listen to SW. People in Pakistan, certainly the vast majority of college students, are aware of world events. A possible reason for this difference may be that back home one cannot purchase an AM/FM radio. All radios, imported or manufactured locally, have SW bands. People who don't understand English can still listen to the BBC, VOA, etc., by listening to their broadcasts in Urdu. The cheaper portable SW radios (with MW bands) cost under $10 and so are affordable by most families. Perhaps this idea will be picked up by some ingenious businessman here and provide some solution to the problem of apathy and insularity with regard to world affairs.

It still cracks me up when, in answer to where I come from (Pakistan), people say, "Oh, Palestine...what do you think about the crisis there?"

I have found the people here to be very warm

and friendly. If they were to become better informed on world affairs, they would win my vote for one of the nicest peoples anywhere. AR

MUSIC, ACCENTS AND ALL (Chris Brewster, MN) The comments on Cook Islands broadcasts bring up a sore point: our culture is swamping other cultures to the point that it's hard to get non-American music, even from really distant places. I was listening to some small country in central Africa, and they played Debby Boone! I wish they would save our music for their local services and put their own music on their international services. The region that really sticks with its own music is the Middle East, and that seems to be the only really vital music in the world that's outside the American orbit--vital in the sense of alive and vigorous. I'm actually becoming a fan of their music, and maybe I'm better disposed toward Arab culture as a result. The same problem applies to announcers--most of them are English or American, even from the most remote spots. When they have to hire foreigners to speak English, are foreigners also writing for these services? When I hear Radio Nederland or SRI, I can't help thinking that I'm not getting an indigenous perspective from these places. Give me someone who is a product of the culture in question, accent and all. AR

THE MAIL (Herbert S. Wolfson, NY) Now that the threatened postal strike has been averted (altho, as the joke goes, who would've noticed the difference?) we can go back to criticizing the PO. One of my pet peeves is that I always have to tell the postal workers at my PO what to do: how to find the rate to a given country, where to stamp an IRC etc. For the first several months of this year the Blauvelt PO said they had no IRCs--they'd be getting them soon because the price had gone up. In neighboring Orangeburg, IRCs still sold at 42¢. When I told this to my PO they said, "Oh, we just assumed they went up with stamp prices in January!"

And as for the latest boondoggle, "ZIP+4," I'd advise any QSL collector not to use it. When the system is perfected a computer will "read" the ZIP code on a letter and spray a bar code, similar to the UPC code on the back of RIB, on the envelope, which will be read by another computer that sorts the letters and sends them on to their destination. This will be more specific than the old ZIP which specified a post office--it will specify a particular mail delivery route. Can you imagine getting a beautiful QSL card from, say, Mongolia, and having it ruined by an ugly black bar code inked on the front? I say, stick to ZIP; it's good enough. AR

WANT SOME LAUGHS? (gh) Then post haste an order for BLANDX, a 36-page parody of DX bulletins, notably FRENDX. From the "Tristan da Cunha World Service" on the front cover to the last word--"boodle", you may never stop guffawing. $1.50 from BLANDX, P O Box 8, Park Hill PA.

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LET'S NOT FORGET THE FRG-7000! (Maxfield Greenwood PA) With many reviews of the R-1000 and FRG-7700 turning up here, there and everywhere, I want to cast in a belated hurrah for the Gilfer-modified FRG-7000, 1980 Edition. Now, I stress the 1980 edition because if you check your WRTH'80 you'll find that Larry Magne's review mentions a sensitivity problem, that would possibly be rectified. Well, when I called Mr. Ferrell I asked him to be straight with me: what is the situation? I quoted from the WRTH article and added if it isn't the 0.7mv as advertized, don't sell it to me because I'll just return it. He assured me that the last FRG-7000s had that problem solved, and at the factory, and that its sensitivity was very good on all bands in either SSB or AM.

I already had in my possession a 1968 Hallicrafters SX-122A (0.5mv sensitivity) and a Lafayette BCR-101 (1.0mv), and when I received my 7000 I immediately went to work testing it against them. There is no doubt in my mind that it is 0.7 mv sensitivity, or thereabouts, for it equalled the SX-122A in sensitivity, but pulled well ahead of it overall for its S/N ratio was distinctly better. For instance, where Niger would be SIO 433 on the 7000, it would be 422 on the Hallicrafters and 41+2- on the BCR-101.

Favorable propagation or not, for a receiver on the East Coast to hear Radio New Ireland--2.5kW on the 120 meter band--at 322+ from 1100-1125 GMT in mid-March requires both high sensitivity and a good S/N ratio. And this was done with a mere 90' longwire at 15' elevation, which isn't much when talking 120 meters.

I managed to log sufficient QSL data when Weekend Music Radio tested from Scotland on Feb. 15th with an output of 20 watts! To do this I had to attenuate, for as with many receivers--including the R-1000--the 49 meter band overloads easily and produces "spurs" from roughly 6220-6400 kHz. Considering than an AM signal is roughly ten times less efficient than SSB, in theoretical terms, you are talking 2 watts! Since only 15 people logged this WMR test, per reception reports received, I rest my case for the 7000's AM sensitivity.

As for SSB, I'll simply state I have on favorable nights sat and listened to New Zealand hams talking to New Zealanders, local nets, etc., on 80 meters. There is proof-positive of its SSB sensitivity.

Regards MW, I need more work, but I did log a 1 kW Panamanian and also Anguilla on 1610 kHz with 5 kW, sort of a limbo frequency. However, I tend to use the SX-122A for MW much more often and it does seem to outdo the modified 7000, but I need more controlled testing. I have yet to log a European or African, but I've spent very little time trying and may have been tuning in on the wrong nights. But it does get KFI, which is a standard test for at least acceptable BCB reception. I've yet to explore the world of longwave so nothing can be said here about that.

Its selectivity is very good and when the 49 meter band, or at times the 25 meter band, is overloading, one can simply off-tune with its preselector and all is fine. I recommend a good preselector for this off-tuning technique. I use a SX-59 and it's marvelous for this. But these techniques take some imaginative "savvy," and I won't go on about it here except to say I am amazed that off-tuning a preselector for lessening overload or squelching noise is never discussed in any of the SW venues. Let me just say that this technique is far better than using an attenuator button or switch. I would appreciate our editor saying now, do you know this technique I am speaking of so I know I'm not alone in this knowledge./ AR: I'm not a technician, but I do know that preselectors work by amplifying a desired frequency while attenuating others. Your "off-tuning" theoretically should enhance the wrong signals at the same it de-emphasizes the one you want. By detuning the preselector so far that none of the frequencies you're listening to are in the passband you are simply attenuating them all more or less equally. This may allow a weak station to be heard, and reduce noise, as will the usual procedure of reducing RF gain in the receiver itself./ I have made several otherwise impossible catches by off-tuning my SX-59 and peaking everything else.

Overall I rate the Gilfer-modified FRG-7000 as good in its selectivity, and very good when novel techniques are used. However, of my other sets, the SX-122A with its 0.5 kHz very narrow bandwidth has selectivity that is truly excellent. But unless one can post-amplify the audio this is useless for anything but CW. I post-amplify by feeding its audio through the BCR-101.

As mentioned by others, a 2.4 kHz filter is not adequate for CW. I don't care, however, as I don't know diddly dhit (or is that dot) about CW.

The 7000's audio is fair at best and I use an Autek QF-1A audio filter to improve the situation. The old SX-122A has fine audio--it seems that putting good audio into receivers is a lost art these days, something we as consumers should protest.

I had the pleasure of using an R-1000 for a month while "in hiding" on the coast of Maine. But my antenna system was so spectacular, and the QTH so good (excellent ground by the sea), let's just say that the R-1000 with either the 280' antenna (200' longwire with 80' random lead-in) at a height of 20', or a 420' looong wire at 6', did perform most excitingly--even spectacularly--in terms of a DX machine. But I have a strong feeling that my FRG-7000, given such a situation, would out-DX the R-1000. But that is a totally subjective statement and can be proven only by my 7000 in a contest with an R-1000 at the same QTH with the same antenna.

It has been said that preselector tuning is a "hassle." Well, if it is, then we are a lazy and spoiled breed. I feel preselector tuning is not a hassle--cripes, it takes maybe five seconds to tune to another band. Big deal!

The 7000 is rock stable--it will drift upwards 1 kHz in the first fifteen minutes, and that's it. I've left it for hours on a frequency and it does not drift up or down a full kiloHertz in that time (being only five-digit digital it's not possible to quote drift in terms of Hertz).

Its ECSS ("exalted carrier") performance is fine and rock solid, but it doesn't read the true frequency. In USB one must tune 2 kHz above the AM reading and 1 kHz below for LSB. This 2 kHz step is a little cumbersome, and in this respect the R-1000 is definitely swifter.

As for the 24-hour clock, it's a dream with its use for taping away from the set. It's very straightforward, efficient, and unlike the R-1000 you need not have a specific kind of tape recorder. Any taperecorder that will accept a footswitch will do.

As for the new FRG-7700 by Yaesu, I frankly wouldn't touch it if that meant giving up my 7000. Frankly, the 7700 seems to be an inferior R-1000, and as I've said, I suspect that my FRG-7000 is a better receiver than the R-1000. Inspite of the Yaesu reputation, I don't know why they make such a drastic break from their old sets to an R-1000 clone with a "scary" listing of an unacceptable 5mv sensitivity for AM. One person said he feels the sensitivity is more like 2 mv--that needs to be proven. As a person who loves DXing I want as much sensitivity as I can get, as long as it has a good S/N ratio.

One last comment: I do know this much--the R-1000 is not as quiet as the FRG-7000. The noise blanker in the R-1000 did little or nothing to quiet varied QRM and QRN at my Maine QTH. It says it is good for ignition noise, but I wasn't near a moving car.

The ANL on the FRG-7000 does cut down on static noise--that is, general background noise--across the board. Maybe it does nothing with ignition noise, but I consider cutting background noise more important. It's possible the NB on the R-1000 wasn't functioning. I hope that's the case for as it is, it's just a button.

The FRG-7000 is a beautiful-looking set with all its different colored lights and color coding; it's a "Christmas tree" of a radio.

Tuning down to the MW band, below 1000 kHz is tricky. One must be very careful, in this instant only, to fine tune the MHz knob; just getting the orange light to go off isn't sufficient. If not fine tuned, locals will overload.

The tuning, for a person who cut his teeth on an analog receiver, is swift and easy (except as noted above). Yes, it isn't as fast and easy as the R-1000, by maybe 5-10 seconds, but that is totally insignificant to me.

The plug, at least with my receiver, must hav a tight and secure socket. If it's loose at all it will inevitably move and the 24-hour clock goes berserk and sometimes the digital display goes off.

I rate the 1980 edition of the FRG-7000, as modified by Gilfer, thusly: Sensitivity: very good; Selectivity: good to very good; Stability: very good; Audio: fair; Tuning: good; Construction: very good; S/N Ratio: good to very good. Now, of I only can find room for a 180' antenna.

I recommend it if you can find a 1980 model; if not, and you can't buy a Drake R-7, then go for the R-1000 and pass on the FRG-7700.

Addendum: After sending this review I realiz I forgot a few points. The AGC on my 7000 is ex cellent if you have a QSBing station vs. one tha is fading out, if you get this nuance; the 7000 controls this exceptionally, and there is not th slightest longing for a manual RF gain control. One could not control gain faster than this AGC; it's really quite nice.

I've found the S-meter to be quite useful and its readings are true to what you hear. It read the noise level when there's a lot of QRN, but that is a problem with all receivers, I think. I this case you just guess at the signal strength.

Images and spurs are a very minimal problem and are easily handled. Without an antenna, the radio is dead, and I have never noted internally generated "birdies." AR

FRG-7700 (Roger N Peterson, CT) I have a brand new receiver and am enjoying it very much. It's a Gilfer-modified Yaesu FRG-7700. Much has been written about this receiver - both pro and con. few months ago (RIB March), Richard Noel Allen ha an excellent article on this new set. After ope ating it for about three weeks, I find his opinions are exactly mine. I would classify it as "the Program Listener's receiver" because of its ease of operation. Quick tuning, digital readou combine to make this set the simplest to operate that I have owned. And the 12 "Memory" stations are the greatest. Now I have "push-button" tunir for my favorite stations and their frequencies. have read critics comments about SSB reception bu I find it just as good as my old set (Drake SSR) on both USB and LSB. In response to critics who say it is simply a set loaded with gimmicks, I would reply that these gimmicks make pursuit of my hobby more fun and easier.

ICF-2001 KEYBOARD (Jon Strom, Manager Consumer Audio, Product Planning, SONY, 15 Essex Rd, Paramus NJ 07652) [See Aug RIB p 11] This is the first I've heard of any problem with the ICF-2001 keys failing. Parts are available in the US. If afte contacting an authorized Sony Service Dealer you still have problems, please write to me. I imagine Glenn has punched his key a million times...

ROG VS. SUPERFROG (Syd Osterman, ON) In his com-
ents on p. 27 of RIB-52, Ed Stone makes a rather
laring error. He states that a preselector elec-
ronically resonates your antenna. This is not
o. Mr. Stone is confusing a preselector with an
ntenna tuner (ATU). Another name for preselector
s "tuned radio frequency amplifier." The knob on
he Frog simply tunes or peaks the RF stages.
ctually, the antenna is isolated from the tuning
apacitor by the RF transformer primary, and some-
imes by the resistive attenuator. I reiterate
hat there is no resonating effect on the antenna
hatsoever. In fact, the antenna circuits of a
eceiver can be detuned by the loading effect of
he antenna. Sometimes a simple antenna trimmer
s found on the receiver's front panel to compen-
ate for this antenna detuning. Once again, this
oesn't resonate the antenna. I'm sorry Mr. Stone
he only way to electronically resonate an antenna
s via an ATU. I have no experience with the 7700
r with the Kenwood R-1000--both "knobless." But
am certain that a selectivity modification plus
igital readout will bring out few princely traits
n a mere Frog. AR

ORE ON AUTOMATIC TAPING (Jon Strom, Mgr., Consum-
r Audio, Sony) In response to Ed Stone's concern
bout using tape recorders with timers: For those
WLs who often tape programs using a timer it is
ecommended to use use a tape deck which has a
imer standby function. Most hi-fi decks now sold
n the US have the timer/standby function as part
f the power switch. In this mode, the pinch
oller does not make contact with the capstan
ntil the timer activates the deck. This function
as been incorporated in decks sold in Japan for
any years. There are only two FM stations in
okyo, so you can imagine why unattended recording
s a big thing over there. AR

ANTED (Peter Pompe, 38 Val du Prince, B-1950
RAAINEM-Brussels, Belgium) Guess what I'm buying
ow? A Hallicrafters SX-62A. I've had enough of
ll modern overloading, bad front end digits! Am
lso looking for a clean Hammarlund SP-600. Can
ou help? AR

X-300/302 (Allen Hughes, CA) Just got back from a
rip through Asia and the first mail I read was
he June copy of RIB. Page 27 bottom area, per
r. Bolland and his bad luck with the Radio Shack
X-300, recalls my experience with a receiver cost
ng about $1000.

I have a DX-300 and without any accessories I
ave received loud and clear several hundred
tations from the six continents and other areas
f the world. Now, I have never seen any other
emarks in RIB pro or con re the DX-300. I travel
lot and may have missed them, but when I read
olland's remark "I enjoy the continuing forum on
adio Shack gear," that makes me wonder. I have
o connection whatsoever with Radio Shack, but
ould like to see my rebuttal in RIB.

I'm an oldtimer, retired international airline pilot and have had a little experience with SW receivers. So to end this note, I wonder if RIB is more concerned with putting the FRG-7700 before the readers. Just a thought. I notice you have given Mr. Bolland a lot of space, so give me a little about my experience with the DX-300. AR

AR: See the August '80 (p. 14) and May '80 (p.39) for more on the DX-300. To judge from the flood of very negative reviews after this set was introduced by RS, it isn't an adequate piece of equipment. Personally, I think they should have stuck with the SX-190--a fine medium-priced receiver by any standard.

(Dave Robb) Having purchased a DX-302 about three weeks ago, I thought I'd give you a "product review" which might be of interest to other SWLs.

On the positive side, the DX-302 has superb selectivity: 2.5 and 3.5 kHz @ 6 db down, and great (tight) skirt bandwidth. In this regard it is the "class" of the communications receiver field. Sensitivity is also excellent. This is due to the preselector, of course. The performance with the supplied whip antenna is rather amazing. Stability, audio volume and ease of operation are all quite good.

One oddity of the DX-302 is the AGC action. The audio gain must be increased near the edges of a 1 MHz segment. Also, the S-meter reflects this peculiarity. Sensitivity, however, is not noticeably affected. The MHz tuning knob has some bearing on sensitivity--not a problem again, but a curiousity or peculiarity.

Only two genuine negatives exist. The front end can be overloaded, creating some spurious response. This is not, however, an obstacle to serious DXing--the attenuator and RF gain control that tendency. The real kicker, though, is the clumsy posts for wrapping the line cord and the protrusion of the whip. It's pretty awkward for a great portable performer. I like the DX-302 quite well, and recommend it. AR

DX-40 (Beverly Slomka, NY) Just before our trip to Washington, my husband purchased for me the Radio Shack DX-40 portable, which I understand is now discontinued. The DX-40 was on sale for $35, and since I was looking for nothing too fancy, just something on which I could catch news while we were away, I thought it would be fine. In actuality, I have found it to be better than expected. Though the space between frequencies and bands is small (SW-1 having frequencies from 4 to 12 MHz and SW-2 from 12 to 22 MHz) the ability to tune into a station and hear it without interference is amazing. True, one must barely move the tuning dial to get onto the next frequency, but there is a clear distinction, audio is excellent, and at night I can hear stations I never thought would be possible. Stability is excellent after warm-up. An excellent buy, I feel. AR

VIEW THROUGH THE SW WINDOW: SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS (Ed Stone, NY) I've been reflecting on what I've learned from SW that I would not have known otherwise. I think the list includes the following: 1) The extent of disasters all over the world particularly the plight of Afghan refugees, Kampucheans and other situations; 2) The extent of violence in the world, particularly terrorist acts in Europe. I've been impressed with the volatile nature of other societies--Spain, Italy, etc. I've also noted the constant turmoil in Third World countries--Uganda, Philippines, and others; 3) I have seen that democracy is extremely fragile elsewhere; 4) In short, the world's a bloody mess! Golly gee, Aunty Emm--there is no place like home!

Like it or not, I've also recently noted just how much coverage the US is given by all shortwave stations. They say that when Washington sneezes, Europe catches a cold. Not a day goes by that you do not hear some news of the United States. The minute comings and goings of Cabinet officers are reported as if they ran the world. Perhaps to a great extent they do! Crimes, air crashes, and all sorts of things you'd not expect to hear about once you leave our borders are covered. This is all particularly true of the BBC, less true of the Nordic countries. The latter seem to be involved in a unique world all their own. The US doesn't really have a history of political student protest (except Vietnam) on anywhere near the European level--or the Nordic level.

My impression of continental Europeans gleaned from SW listening oddly reinforces an American stereotype: Europeans seem prosperous, and very reticent to destroy trade relations with the USSR. They think they are in no danger and are more concerned with trade than Soviet expansionism, which they minimize. A curious blindness, this. They are slow to action. With the exception of Britain, if Russian troops invaded West Germany tomorrow, I think the Europeans would be more worried about its effect on their balance of payments than anything else! For their part, it is clear from monitoring broadcasts that they consider us to be a bit brash and unpredictable, making major moves without consulting them.

My subjective impressions of specific situations may or may not correspond with anyone else's, but to help characterize them I've equated each to a food or dish:

BBC: The main reason for buying a SW radio in the first place. Can you imagine SW without the BBC? Not one dish, a whole menu, pheasant to tuna fish--take your pick.

RCI: I get tired of listening to discussions of internal Canadian politics after awhile. CBC is second only to the Beeb for creativity, however. DX DIGEST is very good. Frum/Maitland offer the zippiest interviews and comment on the air. Pepper mint ice cream soda--still leaves you a bit hungry.

VOA: Style hides some excellent programming. You don't appreciate it unless you listen long and closely. Narratives are good. Too much music. Classy hamburger with steak sauce, but tasty. Must eat slowly (Special English).

RN: Some excellent reports and documentaries, MEDIA NETWORK very innovative, Tom Meyer the trendy Lawrence Welk of the air. This makes a curious mix of the new and the traditional. Perhaps one day it will create an identity crisis fo them, but now no one notices. Piping hot corned beef and potatoes; don't know quite what to do with the new bottle of tobasco sauce also on the table.

AFRTS: Radio casserole. Can find anthing there. Hodgepodge City; the prizes are baked int the pie--don't chip your tooth.

BRT: In the kingdom of Mad Prince David, anything goes. The Einsteinian Harlequin Jester of culture, philosophy and the arts. The genius of SW radio who hides behind the role of an idiot-savant. Dangerously addictive and spontaneous, heir to the Groucho tradition. Enchiladas with chocolate sauce, Brussel sprouts, wash down with a Harvey Wallbanger. Then play chess on the checkered tablecloth.

RMWS: Music da. News, nyet. Potatoes mashed with a fork (or hammer?).

DW: Interesting, but heavy. Sauerbraten and fried potatoes.

RAustralia: Nature and geographic profiles good. The inside dope on US/world squabbles. Bucking for King Deejay award. Very professional Kangeroo-bouncy. Pizza!

RFinland: Very good for limited resources. Interesting perspective. Whole wheat biscuit wafers, imported, good with cheese.

The question is: does this diet give you indigestion? AR

A PARABLE (Stone) When Adam and Eve were kicked out of the Garden of Eden, the full story behind their eviction was hushed up. Truth to tell,Adam was a devoted SWL. And I mean devoted. BBC, RN, VOA, VOT--he had QSL cards from them all, and used them as clothing on important occasions instead of the everyday fig leaf. Eve was put out because he wasn't paying enough attention to her and told her troubles to Snake, who liked TV.

"No problem," said Snake. "Tell him you've found a great place to string a longwire--from that Tree there (Snake pointed with his tale). Then get him to try one of those apples and he'll be cured of the hobby forever. Why not try it?" Snake said inticingly.

This seemed like a good idea to Eve, and so one evening when there was a lot of QRN she mentioned it to Adam.

"Great idea," said the first Man, who had a hunk of braided copper lying around without good use--and they went out to the Tree with a handful of stress insulators.

But no sooner had Adam got out his wirecutters an Eve convinced him to try an apple, with Snake oking on from a convenient branch nearby. That s their undoing, and they were driven from the rden with thunder and lightening, never to re- rn. Oh, how Adam regretted that! If he had ly stuck to his SWLing he would have been a ppy tenant in the Garden forever. Instead, he rayed from that path.

Adam swore he would never let that happen again l the thought of that apple stood as a warning ainst drifting away from SW listening. That is to this day SWLs take heed of that lesson. And ey never fail to remind each other of it. "Serpenty Tree," they say, "Serpenty Tree." AR

HARD LOOK AT HAP (Bob Shrader, TX) I, for one, uld like to read the full story behind the reorg ization of HAP-USA. Three administrations in year! Sounds like the operation would be ght at home in some Latin American banana repub- !

Don't get me wrong--I'm not opposed to the ted purpose of the organization. In fact, I ord RIB, FRENDX, the ANARC newsletter and the newsletter each month for two blind friends m I learned about via HAP, and I'll continue recording regardless of what happens to HAP. wever, the internal turmoil of HAP-USA has rais- serious questions about whether this group erves the continued support of the SWL commun- . Several months ago it appeared the organiz- on had solved most of its problems with the tallation of J. Roland DesRosiers as the Exec- ve Director and Jeff White as Director of Pub- ity. Communication about HAP was better and f White began a newsletter included with the RC bulletin. Three months later we learned the orm group had been purged and only a perfunc- y explanation was given. The HAP newsletter appeared, the reappeared with half the informa- n (double-spaced this time) as before, most of ch consisted of redundant lists appearing in er publications. Because some international adcasters and SWL/DX publications devote time space to the promotion of HAP-USA, they owe ir listeners and readers an explanation that s beyond a prepared statement issued by the sent HAP administration. Only a full revela- n of HAP problems will clear the air. AR

s (Arthur Getzel, NY) I laugh when I read art- es concerned about the demise of QSLs. Ten rs ago I would have been upset, but no more. 's think about it. What is a QSL? It is a d sent by a station to a listener who has sent eception report. To send a report a listener t shell out a vast fortune. Is it worth it?

Who cares for a card when the real purpose of is the reward of listening to a strange, exotic d? A QSL is an extrinsic reward. And as a dent of behavioral psychology, extrinsic re- wards are for people whose problem is arrested development in terms of maturity. AR

UNOFFICIAL RADIO: WHY NOT LEGALIZE IT? (James T. Dolan, Owner/Operator of RX4M, the Voice of Cliperton; from the Unofficial Radio Bulletin) Unofficial radio has been around for as long as there have been radio laws. So may I suggest a change in governmental policy that would accomodate both the hobby broadcaster and his local government. We have all heard irresponsible pirate radio operators in the past and I must agree that this type of operation has no place on the air. However, there has been a recent trend toward professionalism in the hobby. When questioned as to why they operate outside the law, the operators usually reply that they would prefer to become legal if only it were possible. But current radio laws, financial obligations and excess regulation prevent the small radio operator from entering the broadcast scene. Many critics of hobby pirate radio claim that the operators cause harmful interference to other radio services but in most cases this isn't so. Most hobbyists will only operate on unused frequencies and with their relatively low power it would serve the small broadcaster's best interest not to cause interference.

I suggest that hobby pirate operators share small segments of the radio spectrum. Perhaps some of the disused 11m band or the new 13 MHz broadcast band could be shared by hobby broadcasters using less than 1 kW. This would insure that many broadcasters worldwide could operate in the same bands. Many of the stations are well-managed technically, and programs are of a nonpolitical nature so there should be little justifiable opposition to the plan by local governments.

If there is room in the radio bands for CB operators, radio amateurs and radio experimenters, there should be some small frequency space set aside for the legal operation of low-powered, noncommercial, nonpolitical entertainment programs by hobby radio broadcasters. Like it or not, the pirate operator is here to stay, so why not legalize it and regulate it and make everybody happy?AR

HOW TO OPERATE A PIRATE RADIO STATION WITHOUT GETTING CAUGHT OR SHOT (Mickey Anderson, from the same issue of URB) Here are some hints to keep in mind:

1. Locate the transmitter in an inconspicuous place. Bury it underground; plant it in the middle of a sticker garden; hoist it atop a tree; or throw it over the fence into your nearest military reservation.

2. Don't make fun of the FCC. They may get mad at you.

3. Go rent a boat and broadcast from international waters. Make sure that the vessel is well-grounded, and bring enough food and water.

4. Use an Israeli PO box. Ask your listeners

to send a self-addressed stamped envelope along with bagels, lox and cream cheese for a QSL card. The federal authorities will never find you in all of this mishmash.

5. Make sure your station faces Mecca. You'll need all the help you can get.

6. Remember that pirate radio is synonymous with alternative radio. This means that your station should contain material that is unique and interesting. Try broadcasting in Chinese with an Italian accent.

7. Camouflage your antenna. Paint it blue and throw it in the lake; attach a sign to it reading "Property Marker--Do Not Disturb"; or raise a post saying "Iron Curtain."

8. Hire a lawyer. Pirate radio operators eventually get caught; it's more economical to pay a fine than spending time behind bars.

Good Luck! AR

SHORTWAVE DURING THE WAR (Loren Cox, Jr., KY) I've had my ear to the world since WW2 when, as a child, I listened with fascination nearly every day and night to Reichvonfunk ("This is your Nazi Commentator speaking to you from the Reich's capitol"), BBC (they had both a "North American Service" and a "General Overseas Service" in those days), the American Broadcasting Station in Europe ABSIE (with its "Report to the Underground"),Berne (using the same interval signal SRI does today), Moscow ("Death to the German invader!"), Brazzaville and Leopoldville (the French and Belgian resistance stations), Vichy, Tokio, Australia, and maybe a few others. Besides those there were several US stations that included GE's at Schenectady, NBC's at Bound Brook and Crosley's WLWO. (I recall that Crosley put their 500 kW mediumwave transmitter back on the air after midnight EWT--Eastern War Time = EDT--on 700 kHz identifying as W8XO. It has been alleged that the purpose of this station was to broadcast coded military traffic.) Jamming was also a problem in those days. German jamming consisted of three tones in rapid succession on a regular AM carrier.

For some reason I apparently never heard Radio Rome; I understand their signal was none too good, and the old Truetone was rather limited. So I never heard Old Ez/Ezra Pound--ar/(who was heard, by the way, on the new BBC arts program MERIDIAN reading the opening lines from "Canto 49" recently). Speaking of Pound, the recent BBC presentation of "The Murder in the Cathedral" reminded me of his reaction to the BBC's first broadcast of Mr. Eliot's play in 1936:

"Waal, I heerd the "Murder in the Cafedrawl" on the radio lass' night. Oh them Cawkney woices, my Krissz, them Cawkney woices. Mzzr Shakzpeer still retains his posishun. I stuck at it fer a while, wot wif the weepin' and wailin'. And Mr. Joyce the greatest forcemeat since Gertie. And wot is bekum of Wyndham! My Krrize them Cawkney woices! (from a letter to Jas. Laughlin).

And James Joyce's considerable interest in the electronic media of his day very much included SW radio. Consider the radio (television) receiver elaborately described in Finnegan's Wake (pp. 309-310):

"...their tolvtubular high fidelity dialdialler, as modern as tomorrow afternoon and in appearance up to the minute,...equipped with supershield umbrella antennas for distance getting, and connected by the magnetic links of a Bellini-Tosti coupling system with a vitaltone speaker, capable of capturing skybuddies, harbour craft emittences key clickings, vaticum cleaners, due to woman formed mobile or man made static and bawling the whowle hamshack and wobble down in an eliminium sounds pound so as to serve him up a melegoturny marygoraumd, eclectrically filtered for allirish earths and ohmes. This harmonic condenser enginium (the Mole) they caused to be worked from a magazine battery (called the Mimmim Bimbim patent number 1132, Thorpetersen and Synds, Jomsborg, Selverbergen) which was tuned up by twintriodic singulvalvulous pipelines (lackslipping along as if their liffing deepunded on it) with a howdrocephalous enlargement, a gain control of circumcentric megacycles, ranging from the antidulibniu onto the serostaatarean..." Some rig!

But back to WW2: I would like to know if anyone in SW listening circles could advise me if there are any extant recordings available of SW broadcasts of that era. I know there were SWLs who made disc recordings of POW interviews that were regular fare on Radio Berlin. Does anyone still have any of these recordings, or recordings of any other material from Berlin's nightly broadcasts? As I recall, they were up from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. EWT on 28, 31, 41 and 49 meters. There was also a brief morning broadcast on 16 and 19 meters. Each hour of the nightly broadcast began with "Today's official German war communique." This was followed with commentaries, music, and POW interviews conducted by a person called "Midge"--an American expatriate, I think--on the program "Midge at the Mike." I never heard Axis Sally or Lord Haw Haw since their broadcasts were mostly on mediumwave. The commentators I remember best were the flamboyant "Nazi Commentator" Donald Dane--"for 23 years correspondent for the Chicago Tribune in Northern Europe"--and Robert H. Best, whose anti-semitic diatribes were so bad that Reichsvonfunk ran a disclaimer: "The views and opinions expressed by Mr. Best are his own and not necessarily those of this station." An example of the worst of Best:

Awake America! Awake! Arise!
Out with the Judicrats! Down the Rabbis!
Out with the sheenies and every other kike!
On with the Crusade day and night!
B.B.B.
Best Berlin Broadcast.
B.B.B.

Triple B.
Carry on!

est announced himself as a presidential candidate
1944. He also promised a free postwar trip to
rmany for anyone providing the best name for the
-1 and V-2 rockets. I don't really recall what
ecame of Best and the others, but for a little
ostalgia of "innocent World War Two" I'd like to
ear some of them again.

Shortwave listening today, despite the problems
band crowding and jamming, is probably more in-
resting than it has ever been. There has prob-
ly never been a greater variety of relatively
sily available programming. For anyone with any
al interest in the world, its people and their
ltures, SW radio is an essential of like--at
ast I find it so. Even the worst of the inter-
tional broadcasters have their moments: I have
cently been hearing excellent traditional music
t of Tirana, and some beautiful Vietnamese songs
om Hanoi. The programming from Radio Peking is
obably the most improved on the air, with pro-
ams like MUSIC ALBUM, MUSIC FROM CHINA, THE
ORY OF A CHINESE IDIOM, and features on the nat-
nalities and ethnic groups that comprise the
untry (e.g., such little known ones as the Na
i people). The best single hour in SW radio is
obably the evening program in English on Spanish
reign Radio. No propaganda. Just features on
e Spanish cultural scene, and mostly Spanish
ws along with sightseeing achieved with only the
oken word and music.

I wish Radio Japan's programming were up to the
vel it was in the late Fifties when I was taping
eir fine series "Introduction to Japanese Music."
I mentioned Peking's improved English language
ogram, but some of the best listening out of
ina is to be heard on the domestic outlets. I
akened more than once last winter to the sound
Chinese opera on 7025 kHz.

Along with many others I enjoyed listening to
C and French television audio the past couple of
ars, much of which I recorded. I wonder why you
n/ have not played some of it on your UNBRIDLED
ogram /on WUOT/, say a "Basel Brush Show" or a
t of the "Emu Broadcasting Co." The MUF often
nt to 52 MHz with video carriers stronger than
. 2 (Dayton) and Ch. 3 (Louisville). BBC tele-
sion, on the basis of what I heard of their
ternoon programs and promos for evening programs,
sembled a mixture of PBS and Channel 17-Atlanta
ns commercials. The Belfast transmitter seemed
be the most consistently received.

Shortwave radio can be a source of great com-
rt, especially when one flips on the radio in
e middle of the night and hears: "BBC World Ser-
ce. The news, read by..." At least one knows
e world is still there. AR

TE: Items tagged with "AR" were typed and edit-
by Andy Robins. Andy who?

RADIO AT WAR (Andy Robins, MI) World War Two buffs and devotees of the more arcane regions of SW listening will be interested in Double-Edged Secrets, a new book by W.J. Holmes (Berkley, 1981; $2.95). Holmes was an associate of Capt. Joseph J. Rochefort, USN, whose cryptanalysts cracked the very complex Japanese naval codes. Rochefort's team worked long and hard to decode Japanese SW radio traffic, and their herculean efforts bore fruit when Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's carrier strike force was destroyed off Midway--a victory made possible because Admirals Nimitz, Fletcher and Spruance knew where and when their adversary planned to attack.

Double-Edged Secrets is a personal account of American naval intelligence in the Pacific war--of "FRUPac," or "Fleet Radio Unit, Pacific." Holmes's tale is often tinged with irony, as when he describes how the US Army's "Black Chamber" codebreakers--who unravelled the less complex Japanese diplomatic codes ("Magic") before the war--were put out of business by zealous application of the Communications Act of 1934. The Act makes all nonbroadcast radio traffic confidential and prohibits unauthorized listeners from using the contents of such messages for personal gain or divulging them to third parties. The Army codebreakers assumed that this didn't apply to messages sent by foreign agents to their governments, but isolationist bureaucrats disagreed and the Chamber was forced to fold its tent. Holmes wryly notes that at the time the US was the only country in which foreign agents could transmit information via commercial channels with almost complete security. The spy who kept tabs on the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor sent his reports by ordinary radiogram or cable, though in code.

Obviously, the government's interpretation of the Act in this area has changed radically in the intervening years, and Double-Edged Secrets is intended partly as a cautionary tale. In his preface Holmes says, "As this book demonstrates, secrecy is often essential to the security and continuing production of intelligence, but it is a double-edged weapon that must be wielded carefully lest it wound the wielder more deeply than the enemy."

Other books dealing at length with all kinds of radio skulduggery in WW2 are Ronald Lewin's Ultra Goes to War (Pocket Books, 1978; $2.95) and The Secret War Report of the OSS (Berkley, 1976), edited by Anthony Cave Brown, author of Bodyguard of Lies. AR

CHOOSING A RECEIVER is a new 8-page leaflet by Harold Sellers of the ANARC DX Equipment Information Committee. Basic introduction to what to look for in new and used receivers; understanding specifications. Three of the eight pages are company addresses. $1 in USA; $1.50 or 5 IRCs overseas to ANARC Newsletter, 1500 Bunbury Dr, North Whittier CA 90601.

AMATEUR NETS (Ralf Munster, GA) Here are some additional suggestions, based on observations rather than the ARRL directory, that may be of interest to RIBers. They are all USB. On May 30 from 2200 ran into a Kenyan ham on 21345 with 100w who was desperately trying to reach somebody in the state of Washington but was besieged by other American hams whom he courteously accommodated for QSL purposes, explaining not to send him IRCs since he could obtain only 10¢ for them. He asked instead for green stamps, or better yet, small flags of American states. He remarked that there is in operation daily an "African Safari" net at 2100 on 21292. Checking this on the following day disclosed one slightly lower, mostly in languages other than English. On May 31 at 0520 encountered a ham from the Geographic South Pole Station on 14322, primarily interested in a telephone patch to his wife, which he eventually obtained, but in the meantime talked with various other hams in the USA mentioning that the station was operated by 15 men and one woman under the umbrella of the National Science Foundation. As far as he was concerned a temperature of -80 degrees was "bearable" but -90 degrees was "miserable." He indicated that the station maintains a schedule on that frequency 0300-0600, and on 14313 at 1300. Finally, there is New Directions Radio, which on Sundays includes an "Alternate Sources of Energy" net on 14344 at 1830. When last checked, net control was saying "QRZ" (who is calling me?) but nobody in my hearing was as long as I listened. A comprehensive schedule of NDR with a considerable number of other frequencies and times, including its rather broadly worded, idealistic statement of purposes, can be obtained for a SASE from Box 787, Bergenfield, NJ 07621. While these observations were made with an FRG-7700 whose digital readout provides frequencies approximately 1.5 kHz above or below the carrier for USB and LSB respectively, those I've indicated are for the carrier. AR

(Ed Stone, NY) Here are a few net skeds picked up by monitoring. None of this info is confirmed, and there are some gaps. Most of it was mentioned by hams over the air, interesting to tune into if you're twiddling the dial with not much to do. I've found that a great use for amateur transmissions of any type (except CW, which I can't copy--yet) is as a background conversation to keep me company while I'm cleaning the house or doing other chores. Would there be any law prohibiting banks and offices from replacing Muzak with ham transmissions?!! That would be an interesting experiment.

South Carolina Coastal Emergency Net: 1900 on 3907 (daily, I think); Kenwood User's Net: on 14320 at 3:30 p.m. (EST?) Sunday; Liberty Net (political discussions): 3950 kHz (day? time? -- probably evenings); American Council of the Blind Net: 14305 at noon Central time (day?); and Northcars Net (service for mobile hams): 7250 at 9 a. (EST? Ham was in OH, I think). Perhaps RIBers who are active hams can fill in some of the gaps and add more info. See also Kevin Malin's absor ing article in Feb. '81 RIB. AR

SOMEWHERE OVER THE HORIZON... (John Pascoe, WA)

Regarding the OTHB matter, I have all but given up the hope that we can somehow prevent th thing from operating in the SWBC bands before it goes into full operation. The FCC says it's oka the NTIA gave it the green light and our elected officials just tells what the aforementioned already have.

I recently received a reply from our new Sena tor, Slade Gorton: "The Air Force has determine that the use of over-the-horizon radar is necessary as a matter of security..." He also enclos a copy of the QST article dated April 1980. I like the way they casually mention the operating ranges: "The bands in which the radar may operate include such services as point-to-point tele printer, shortwave broadcasting, and the like." According to the graph, the SWBC bands protected are 49, 41 and 11 meters. Another interesting item in the article was a footnote saying that there are up to four "woodpecker" stations with powers in the 20 to 40 megawatt range!

I still can't figure out why this thing hasn' been heard and recorded for SWL use. I admit it was probably senseless for me to go hunting around the bands last October looking for it, es ecially if the antenna is as effective as they claim. However, couldn't some listener who live near Moscow, ME, or Hanscom AFB in MA, pay them visit? This seems like our only alternative le We hear strange sounds all the time in our SWBC bands; perhaps we can do something about one of these interfering noises if we can identify it and then flood the FCC, NTIA and Hanscom with c plaints. The initiative must come from someone in the Northeast. AR

(Dave Maxfield, MI) "The OTHB Letters" and othe radar material appearing in RIB are interesting and important. However, they do not even hint widespread health and safety problems vastly mo serious than mere SWL interference. Persons living near OTH and other high-power radar insta lations are constantly being irradiated with up to 1000 times more microwave energy than our friends the Russians consider safe for their ci ilian and service populations. The criminal ne ligence of our government--especially the armed forces--is incredible and monumental. See Paul Brodeur's The Zapping of America: Microwaves, Their Deadly Risk, and the Cover-Up, Norton, 197 which first appeared as installments in The New Yorker. It will make your hair stand on end! A

HELP! Does anyone know the whereabouts of a 12A tube or substitute? M. Fine, Ramot 7-59, Jerusal

A FEW TART WORDS ABOUT CRITICS OF ROCK MUSIC ON SW (Andy Robins, MI) Some of the comments made by those responding to Kim Andrew Elliott's survey of RIB readers (RIB-55) were interesting. I especially noted the negative reaction to popular music in SW programs. I agree that the aesthetic value of much pop music is open to question, but I think the rabid anti-rockers have missed an essential point. The vast majority of SW broadcasts are either designed for domestic consumption or for foreign audiences other than in North America.

The BBC has long responded to criticism of its pop music programs by candidly pointing out that rock music is an important British export, and that one purpose of the BBC is to promote British trade overseas. The VOA isn't as open about its motives, but they'd be idiots not to exploit the worldwide interest in "American" (a fair portion of which is actually British, Canadian or Australian) pop music--particularly in the Third World at which most of its programs are aimed.

Elliott quoted one respondent who said, "(I dislike) American disco, rock, etc., presented on any station, including American SW stations." This is ridicrous. Of the US SW operations only WYFR broadcasts to a "domestic" audience, and WYFR does not play a whole lot of rock. Those for whom programs are not intended are free to voice their opinions, but the desires of the intended audience take precedence.

Programs specifically directed to North America are on shaky ground when they play our pop music back to us. But much criticism from North American listeners about pop music concerns stations that either are principally domestic or broadcast to several regions at once. With few exceptions the stations of Africa and Latin America operate for the benefit of listeners at home. If the folks over there like to boogie to our rock virtuosos, we should bite our tongues and suffer in silence. Recently one fellow chastized RTV Gabonese for playing American pop--a fascinating example of reverse-ethnocentric arrogance: "Why are you playing music from my own crappy culture when you could be entertaining me with your quaint tribal rythmns?" Must be that listeners in Libreville have a higher regard for our culture than we do.

For some time Radio Australia has attracted more than its share of brickbats in this area from North American listeners. Maybe if they listened more carefully to the opening announcements they'd realize that RA directs its English program to several regions simultaneously. The morning (in GMT) broadcast is also intended for listeners in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea and Asia--all areas where Western (read: "American") pop music is in demand. North Americans are only a fraction of the audience for these programs, so I think it's only fair that we bow to the wishes of the majority. It's too bad that RA doesn't have the money for a special service to serve the delicate tastes of their American listeners, but that's the way the budget breaks.

I've always hoped that American SW listeners were more aware of our true position in the world and more sensitive to the desires of people elsewhere. This is largely true. But many still seem to think we are the center of the human universe. They demand that all programs cater to our whims, whether or not they are directed to us. I enjoy indigenous music from many parts of the world--I'd pick an Indian raga or music from a Japanese Noh play over Van Halen or ELO everyday. But I don't bitch when stations choose not to inflict my tastes on everyone else; they're usually not even speaking to me. AR

ESPERANTO -- HARDLY DUSTY AND NOT FORGOTTEN (Cornelius J. McKown) In August RIB was published a letter by Mr Maxfield Greenwood concerning the international language, Esperanto. I was pleased to see his support of its use and chagrined at his views concerning its current state. I assume that he is not involved in using Esperanto and therefore isn't aware of the status of Esperanto today nor is he aware of the great strides made by Esperantists. True, it was highly praised after WW I and the League of Nations did nothing to really advocate its use. The political repressions of Esperantists in Russia, Germany and Japan during the 30s greatly slowed the expansion of its use (not to mention the sufferings of the Esperantists). WW II and the Cold War further hindered the use of Esperanto but this situation has changed considerably. I have been involved with Esperanto for over 20 years and have seen real advances made. Esperanto is being taught in schools in Europe and elsewhere and, indeed, SW radio stations now broadcast in it (Poland, China, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Vatican). The major Esperanto organization, the World Esperanto Association has, in addition to its headquarters in Rotterdam, a new branch office in the UN Building as well as a new office of science in Budapest. In addition, the WEA is in consultative relations with UNESCO. The number of Esperanto users in the world is estimated at 100 to 200 thousand. The Esperanto press is quite vigorous with numerous books and 150 periodicals published yearly. There are a number of clubs using Esperanto as the only language of communication, including a SW club and a ham radio club. Granted, Esperanto has not achieved the ultimate goals hoped for by the early Esperantists (i.e., a worldwide second language) but we are making strides toward that goal. A vigorous planned language, now at age 94, is hardly dusty and certainly not forgotten. Anyone interested in Esperanto can contact me and I'll forward the request to the national association. My address is 460 Orlando Ave., State College, PA 16801.

gh: Also see BRAZIL, page 63

Send material for this column to...

Ken MacH
3813 Utica
Jeffersonville IN 47

CLEAR CHANNELS

NETWORKS--It seems as if the days of network radio are coming back. Not that they will take the same form as in the Golden Age of radio, but there is a variety of new programming on the nation scene. Greg Monti of Md. counts 13 national nets, with a total of 30 sub-nets. Two of these ar service delivery, such as muzak. ABC and RKO have announced additional nets, some starting this fall, others after January 1. Both will offer a "serious" news service on one net (I thought that's what ABC-I was supposed to be), while also trying to service various formats with styled news and other programming. CBS is also going to add a young people's net, similar to NBC's Source. RKO will offer the first direct competition to LARRY KING, with a national talk show to compliment their already-existing all-night disc-jockey show.

NEWS FROM UNCLE CHARLIE (John Pascoe, Arlington, WA)--The FCC has voted 4-2 in favor of retainin the present 10 khz AM channel spacing, and has recommended to the State Dept. that it withdraw i 9 khz proposal from the Region 2 Conference in Nov. The decision was based on technical, econom and social factors, the main being a shifting of frequency for virtually every AM station in the country. Dissenting commissioners Jones and Fogarty stressed allignment with regions 1 and 3, warning of heterodynes as sunspot activity decreases. Admitting this was not a problem during th last solar minimum, they claim it will be now due to increased pwoer of many European and Africa stations. The NAB called the FCC "courageous" for the decision. (Condensed from BILLBOARD artic Aug. 15). ALSO, I think I'm hearing the new Venezuelan on 880 with 1000 kw--La Voz de Venezuela. Could create problems for WCBS.

WQXR (1560 ET)--WQXR will feature the music of Antonin Dvorak M-F, 8:05-9 p.m. in Sept. They als plan a Mozart Opera Festival during Sept., Sat, 2:05-5 p.m.

SPORTS--I find it almost impossible to coordinate and list sports in this column, partially beca I really don't have the interest to put it all together. I will carry whatever anybody sends me, however. Two items... KCBS (740) will be carrying San Francisco 49'ers football this fall, and WHAS (840) will be carrying all U of Kentucky football and basketball games (with Caywood Ledford and those U. of Louisville football and basketball games (with Van Vance) that don't conflict wit UK. WCKY (1530) also carries UK games. Most CBS stations will be carrying a schedule of NFL gam

HELP!!!--Woody Seymour of North Carolina has some questions about WABC in N.Y. Can any one suppl any of the answers? What is their format now? What is the daily lineup of programs and announcer Is Dan Ingram still with WABC and if not, what is his status? What were the latest ratings of the station. How about an Eastern RIB reader lending a hand here.

NBC RADIO (Press Release)--A unique method of keeping radio listners informed of developments in fast-breaking news stories was tested by NBC Radio during coverage of the Royal Wedding, as it broadcast, without commentary, live actualities of events as they happened....Alan Walden, dir. o Radio News said "On many of our reports we have eliminated the commentary because we feel the raw sound of the event can be easily identified by the listeners. Therefore, the audience can become more involved in the program content....Our listeners were able to create in their own minds an image of exactly what was happening in the church."

AND FINALLY, THIS (Jean Baker, Indianapolis)--I sent a reception report to WGY (Schenectady, N.Y. dated 1/5/81. I waited and waited and waited--and heard nothing from them in a way of a letter o verification. Checked from time to time to see if they were still on the air--yup, comes in loud and clear. "Oh well", I said to myself, "Perhaps they don't verify, or maybe they didn't get the report--Mox, Nix, and try again sometime." Well, guess what I received on the 6th of July? That right, a verification letter from WGY!! It wasn't dated, but they enclosed my original letter wi the verification. It (the letter from WGY) was a form letter--but at least I received something from them; however, it had been signed by their Chief Engineer, who also sent his business card. In return, I sent him a thank you note and enclosed my business card.

IN MEMORY--We need to note the passing of Lowell Thomas, the dean of newscasters. Back when radio newscasters were personalities, he was the Walter Cronkite of his day. An end of an era.

CBS RADIO MYSTERY THEATER (gh) Thu Sept 17 "When In Rome", Fred Gwynne. Uncouth American ambassador to a 19th century European monarchy tries to avert war. Fri Sept 18 "The Land of Dreams", Kristofer Tabori & Marian Hailey. Rebels plot to overthrow computer system ruling Earth in distant future Mon 21 "Diablo", Marian Seldes & Michael Tolan. Crusading TV host may have more in mind than just e posing wrong-doing in New Mexico. Tue 22 "Two's a Crowd", Earl Hammon & Mandel Kramer. Manhattan playboy meets long lost twin brother, a loser from other side of tracks. Wed 23 "The Final Stop", M rian Seldes & Roberta Maxwell. Concentration camp survivor stalks doctor who killed her family. Thu 24 "Henrietta's Revenge", successful career woman falls for rake. Fri 25 "Judge's House" by B Stoke

T MINUTE INFO continued from p 42: (NIGERIA) Wed 05 BANDSTAND, 06 CAST AWAY; Thu 05 LINK-UP, 06 OUR IAL MUSIC, 07 BANDSTAND; Fri 05 JUST A CHAT, 07 RHYTHMS. Different program on 15120; hrd at 1530 S in interference lull; also try 30240 (gh) SWAZILAND TWR English: 0430-0445 5950, 0445-0630 5950 & 60, 0645-0835 9730 11760, 1200-1400 9730, Sun 1530-1600 11740; daily 1600-1700 7210 11740, 1800-5 5055 (via Charles George) UKOGBANI Sept "SWL" omissions: Sat 2209-2234 OWN CORRESPONDENT, 2330-9 MERIDIAN; Mon 0330-0359 ANYTHING GOES. Fri 2145-2159 on 15385 11820 only PETROLEUM PROGRAM. Dur- NAm day you may get BBC better on independent sideband feeders, if you can pick one, especially service--check 26490, 23191, 22930, 20455, 20345, 19455, 15849 kHz. USA VOA 17885 0000-0400 car- s feed to Antigua, differing from Special English on other frequencies 0000-0030 and IDs as "VOA 0"! Mon on MW try 0430+0500 WCKY 1530 SEARCH FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 0554+0558 MORLEY SAFER, 0606+0630 ITOL CLOAKROOM. WMAQ 670 had 0505+0529 MEET THE PRESS, 0529+ LAW & CONTROVERSY. USSR Participate? YOUR TOP TUNE contest on RMWS Fri 1231 1831, Sat 0431 2131, Sun 1031. Pozner 2230+ 0030+ 0230+ (gh)

I N A (continued) Here is the io Peking feature schedule for ober: 1 - NATIONAL DAY PROGRAM. LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: New meth- in treating heart diseases; re- ement age in China. 5 -- MODERN NESE HISTORY (Part 6); LEARN TO AK CHINESE: begin rebroadcast of sons on sentence patterns. 6 -- VEL TALK: Scenic attractions a- g the Fuchun River. 7 - CHINA IN STRUCTION: More housing for the ple. 9 - PROFILE: a young cal- rapher who has become the sub- t of contention. 10 - THE 1911 OLUTION; MUSIC FROM CHINA: spring the Pamir Plateau, a new concerto clarinet. 11 - LISTENERS' LET- BOX: the best swimmer in China; Karakorum Highway linking Xin- ng and Tibet. 17 - MUSIC FROM NA: popular tenor Wu Yanze. 18 - TENERS' LETTERBOX: Making of Bi- les; the population and size of ing. 20 - TRAVEL TALK: Three lptured dragon screens, treasur- relics of Peking. 21 - CHINA IN STRUCTION: planning and building na's cities. 22 - CULTURE IN NA: the newly established Child- 's film studio. 23 - PROFILE: ng Ankuh, noted theorist in tra- ional Chinese medicine. 25 -- TENERS' LETTERBOX: Sonar energy exploitation.

A Z I L (gh) RNB's SUNDAY SPE- LS for the next few months: tarting with September) 0200-0300 Mons 17830 15290

0 - THE GOLDEN YEARS OF BRAZILIAN RADIO
7 - "THE BEST OF BRAZILIAN MUSIC"
4 - THE HISTORY OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION
1 - "LISTENING TO CHILDREN THROUGH MUSIC"
8 - THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL
5 - "INDIGENOUS SONGS AND MUSIC"

1 - ALCOHOL AS FUEL
8 - "A VILLA LOBOS RECITAL"
5 - THE HISTORY OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC
2 - "JAZZ MADE IN BRAZIL"
9 - WOMEN IN BRAZILIAN SOCIETY

6 - "ROBERTO CARLOS SPECIAL"
3 - CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN BRAZIL
0 - "BRAZILIAN CHRISTMAS SONGS"
7 - BRAZIL 81: A RETROSPECTIVE

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